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'Plumbers' Said To Tie '71 Leaks To U.S. Military

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The White House investigative unit known as the "plumbers" uncovered evidence in late 1971 that a "ring" of military officers was relaying highly classified information on the China talks and other matters to officials in the Pentagon, well-informed sources report.

Some of the officers were assigned to the National Security Council. The secret inquiry, headed by David R. Young Jr., then a co-director of the "plumbers," was said to have determined that at least two military officers had participated in apparently illegal activities—including the ransacking of classified files and the unauthorized photocopying of documents—in an apparent attempt to keep high Pentagon officials up-to-date on White House negotiations.

Although no charges were filed formally, the sources added, as many as six military men were reassigned after the investigation. Sources said that Mr. Young's inquiry initially was begun in response to the December, 1971, publication of secret National Security Council documents on the India-Pakistan war by Jack Anderson, the columnist, but quickly spread into a broad investigation of possible widespread military spying.

It was this investigation, reliable sources said, that has been cited by President Nixon as the "national security" matter that justified his initial attempt last spring to limit the White House's investigation of the Watergate break-in.

The sources said that Mr. Young and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also heads the National Security Council, both expected then that reports on the White House's highly secret negotiations with China, North Vietnam and the Soviet Union are being leaked to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Gen. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Laird's 'Feeling'

Details of the negotiations were officially limited to a few officials in the White House and the National Security Council staff. The investigation, which lasted until early 1972, sources said, was partly conducted by Mr. Young. The other three members of the "plumbers"—Egill Krogh Jr., G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr.—played little or no role in the inquiry.

All sources interviewed by The Times agreed that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Young's belief that Pentagon officials were anxious to obtain by covert methods if necessary—details of the White House's far-reaching secret deliberations with nations nominally considered America's enemies by military men.

"Laird had a definite feeling that he was being cut off from a lot of stuff and I know it's true," a former Kissinger aide said.

The highest ranking officer reassigned, sources said, was Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander, who was then serving as the liaison between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council.

Neither Adm. Welander nor Mr. Laird could be reached today. Adm. Moorer denounced the allegation that he had received classified information through indirect channels as "ridiculous." (A White House statement issued today in San Clemente, Calif., tersely reported, disclosed that a government official was found to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Sees No Change of Policy

Havana Again Bars U.S. Links Until Blockade Is Abandoned

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11 (UPI).

The Cuban government said again yesterday that the United States would have to lift its economic blockade of Cuba before any "official exchanges" could take place between Havana and Washington.

The statement, released in Havana and issued by the Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina in Mexico City, mentioned no other conditions for the beginning of talks with the United States. The two countries broke off diplomatic relations in January, 1961.

The Foreign Ministry made the statement because of what it called "capricious interpretations" of a similar statement that was made here Monday night by the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Munoz.

Mr. Lopez told newsmen that the regime's Premier Fidel Castro was "not engaged in a holy war" against the United States and that, as soon as the United States lifted its economic blockade, the way would be open for resumption of diplomatic relations.

On Tuesday, reacting to Mr. Lopez's remarks, State Department spokesman George Vest said: "We are not dismissing them. We will weigh everything."

He added, however, that he would not want to jump to the conclusion that Mr. Lopez's statement constituted a major departure in Cuban policy toward the United States. Mr. Vest indicated that further evidence of Cuba's interest in improving relations would be needed.

State Department officials said that Mr. Lopez's statement appeared to partially satisfy one of the two conditions for improving relations with Cuba outlined by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last month.

Mr. Kissinger said then that the hostility of the government of Cuba has been one of the two for obstacles to rapprochement.

He said it "will not make the first step toward re-establishment of diplomatic links."

If the United States decided to begin "any official interchange," Cuba said, "first there would have to be an unconditional end to the blockade against Cuba."

"Cuba will not accept discussions under other conditions," the statement added.

"Once the blockade is eliminated," the statement said, discussions "would have to begin with the readiness of the representatives of the United States to recognize that the United States has no right to intervene in affairs relative to sovereignty of Latin American nations."

Storms Damage Homes in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Storms swept Britain today, leaving a trail of damaged homes and blocked roads.

Police reported that 80 percent of the homes in the village of Maltravet, Wales, had been damaged. Roofs were torn off, chimneys blown down and windows shattered. Similar reports of damage were received from many parts of the country. Along the east coast, a tide surge like that which broke sea walls in January, 1953, and drowned more than 300 persons. This is a period of exceptionally high tides.

Tories Also Lead in Election Survey

Poll Supports Heath in Miners' Dispute

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath was bolstered today by an opinion poll showing popular support for his wage battle with the nation's coal miners.

The poll showed 59 percent in favor of the miners accepting a pay offer which the government says is the maximum possible under the anti-inflation rules.

And 41 percent blamed the miners for the dispute, which has reduced the country's fuel-starved industry to a three-day work week. Only 23 percent blamed the government.

More significantly for political purposes, the survey conducted by National Opinion Polls showed Mr. Heath's Conservative govern-



STRATEGY SESSION—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (center) studying military map in Aswan Friday with Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghani Gamasy (second from left) and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy (second from right). Hafiz Ismail, adviser for national security, is at extreme right. Man at left is unidentified.

Delivery of F-14s Starts in 1976

Iran to Buy 30 U.S. Jets for \$900 Million

By Richard Witkin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Iran has reportedly accepted a U.S. offer to sell it 30 Grumman F-14A fighters at a total cost of \$900 million, including spare parts.

The decision by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was conveyed to American officials yesterday, according to highly reliable aviation sources. They added that the first 24 of the swing-wing Navy fighters would be delivered to the government in Tehran in 1976 and the six others in 1977.

Iran's plans to buy an unspecified number of F-14As go back many months. But the emergence of the fuel shortage and increases in the price of oil, including Iran's, made it that much easier for the Shah to meet the expensive price of the twin-jet plane.

The Shah's initial decision to take 30 F-14s was reassuring news for the 6,000 Grumman Aerospace Corp. employees working specifically on that program. Officials of the company, which

has 23,000 workers and is the largest employer on Long Island, N.Y., said a 30-plane order would mean maintaining the full complement of workers on that line at least into early 1977.

The Iranian order was also good news for the United Aircraft Corp., the Hartford, Conn., company that makes the Pratt & Whitney engines, and for the Navy, whose own purchases would now decline somewhat in unit price as the F-14s total production run increased.

Iranian officials have cited many reasons for their country's interest in purchasing up-to-date

fighters. Not the least is that Russian aircraft, particularly the MIG-25, made dozens of flights over Iranian territory last year at altitudes where they could not be challenged by the F-4, now Iran's most advanced plane.

The F-14A is widely considered the best aircraft to cope with the MIG-25. It is designed to carry Phoenix missiles, which can seek beyond aircraft altitudes, and it has exceptional maneuverability that would discourage dogfights at lower levels.

The \$900-million contract for 30 planes for Iran comes to \$30 million a plane. But that figure

includes a great amount of spare parts, plus support and test equipment, training devices and the like.

Bonn Denies Report

BONN, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The West German government today denied a newspaper report that it had received a request from Iran for 400 European tanks.

At the same time, a spokesman denied a newspaper report that the Shah had told Bonn he would permit the West Germans to build an oil refinery in Iran only if the West Germans agree to sell him tanks.

Britain Rejects U.S. Oil-Unity View

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—British authorities today rejected American criticism of countries that seek special oil deals with Arab producers. The difference in viewpoints posed the threat of new tensions within the Atlantic alliance.

"We think it right to embark on bilateral and multilateral explorations with the aim of securing stable supplies of oil at reasonable prices," an authorized British government source said. "We will continue to do this."

The informant was comment-

ing directly on a statement yesterday in which Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger implicitly assailed the British and French, among others, for seeking exclusive oil arrangements with the Arabs. Mr. Kissinger urged consumer nations to band together for an energy-procurement program.

France has recently concluded with Saudi Arabia a long-term contractual arrangement for the provision of arms, industrial goods and technical aid in return for assured oil supplies.

Britain is negotiating a similar long-term arrangement with Saudi Arabia and other key Persian Gulf producers, coupling an offer of industrial goods with suggestions that Arab countries invest surplus funds in this country.

Without naming either Britain or France, Mr. Kissinger said that such "unrestricted bilateral competition would be ruinous." He warned that "even those who steal a march on securing their oil supplies cannot avoid a future crisis."

The British Foreign Office would make no public comment on this developing dichotomy of attitudes. A spokesman reminded newsmen that the British government has warmly welcomed President Nixon's initiative Wednesday for a series of conferences that will bring consuming and producing countries together with the aim of solving the world's unprecedented energy crisis.

Prime Minister Edward Heath today was sending the President a reply indicating that a "substantive and probably attractive" answer would follow sometime next week after a round of consultations within the nine-nation European Economic Community.

Authorities here are making a distinction, however, between the Nixon initiative and their attempts to achieve a series of immediate deals to insure their oil supplies.

"The Nixon plan for a multilateral approach is, as we see it, essentially a medium or long-term project which will do little to resolve our immediate problems," the authorized official source said. "It is, meantime, the strong duty of the British government to take all steps open to it to secure the nation's oil supplies."

France seems skeptical of the Nixon plan, apparently feeling that the eight-nation talks proposed for Feb. 11 in Washington

Kissinger Opens Talks With Sadat On Hopeful Note

By Marilyn Berger

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 11 (WP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived here today in an effort to shape Israeli-Egyptian principles for a disengagement of forces along the Suez Canal. He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. They went immediately to the riverside villa where President Anwar Sadat has been recuperating since last month from an attack of bronchitis.

Mr. Kissinger and the President met privately for an hour of what was later described as "serious conversation." The American delegation had earlier said that this visit would be a courtesy call, but State Department spokesman George Vest subsequently reported: "It was more than that—it was the beginning of serious consideration."

The formal talks of the secretary of state and the President are to begin at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

On his way here from Washington, Mr. Kissinger stopped briefly in Madrid, where he met with the new Spanish Foreign Minister, Pedro Cortina Mauri.

Reporters traveling with the secretary of state were told that he was confident that, after more than two months of talks, Egypt and Israel were finally developing approaches that are in the same "ball park."

But officials conceded that when it comes to the details of maps and force levels the two may still differ so radically as to make it impossible to come to an agreement.

It is Mr. Kissinger's hope that he can prevent the negotiations from getting bogged down in technical details. At a minimum, a senior official said, the secretary hopes that this, his third trip to the Middle East since the October war, will produce something to "grease the wheels" of the stalemated negotiations in Geneva.

Senior officials said that Egypt has already made some fairly concrete proposals and that Israel has agreed to develop its position shortly.

They added that the two sides have already come much closer together than they had been. In November, they said, Egypt was demanding an Israeli withdrawal to the El Arish-Sharm el-Sheikh line while Israel was talking about an Egyptian pull-back from the west bank of the canal.

Now both sides are talking about a significant disengagement, these officials said, although there is still no agreement on the extent of the withdrawal, the firepower that remaining troops would have and the methods of enforcement.

The two sides were pictured as "leaning inward" acceptance of a UN enforcement mechanism. The officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger also indicated that Egypt's insistence on linking the initial disengagement to an overall settlement might, hopefully, be dealt with by a declaration.

By settling between Egypt and Israel, the officials said, the two sides have already come much closer together than they had been. In November, they said, Egypt was demanding an Israeli withdrawal to the El Arish-Sharm el-Sheikh line while Israel was talking about an Egyptian pull-back from the west bank of the canal.

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Hope Seen for Lower Bread Prices

Russia Agrees to Postpone Taking U.S. Wheat Delivery

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture said that the Soviet Union has agreed to delay taking 18.4 million bushels of U.S. wheat until after next summer's harvest—a move American officials hope will help cool threats of rising bread prices.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carroll G. Brumthaver said he is "very pleased" by the Soviet delay in taking wheat deliveries. But he declined to speculate on what effect it will have on bread prices.

American bakers say bread prices could soar to as much as a dollar a loaf unless the government immediately imposes wheat export controls. The Nixon administration is opposed to such curbs.

Mr. Brumthaver's comments were made to newsmen following an Agriculture Department request to the grain trade. He said no other countries have so far indicated they will agree to postponement of deliveries.

Shortly before the report on the Soviet action, Mr. Brumthaver told a food editors' conference that no official or informal approaches had been made by the U.S. government to the Soviet Union.

But, he said, if the report showed some wheat left to be shipped "that we think they don't need before the new crop is in, we probably would make official representations to them."

Syrian Guns Rake Israelis In 5 Clashes

Damascus Reports Bid To Halt Fortification

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (NYT).

Syrian artillery went into action late last night and today to stop Israeli forces gaining new positions and fortifying their old strongholds in the Golan Heights, a Syrian military spokesman reported.

In five separate clashes, Syrian artillery shelled the Israelis "who were trying to change the nature of the terrain," he said.

The spokesman, who was quoted by Damascus radio, said the incidents between midday and noon today were in northern and central sectors of the front.

Several Israeli military vehicles and two bulldozers were destroyed while 10 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded, he added.

No Report of Losses

This brought to 35 the number of Israeli casualties reported by the Syrians in this week's clashes. There were no reports of Syrian material losses or casualties.

The scenes of today's incidents were the same areas which witnessed repeated clashes between Syrian and Israeli forces since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect in October.

Syrian officials had said their forces were determined to stop the Israelis from completing a new road on the slopes of Mount Hermon which would connect the posts the Israelis occupied in October with their oil supply routes in the area.

Ida Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said that Syrian forces opened fire at least three times on Israeli positions on the Golan Heights front during the night, but that there were no Israeli casualties, Reuters reported.

Shooting Near Ismailia

TEL AVIV, Jan. 11 (AP).—Egyptian and Israeli forces exchanged artillery and tank fire intermittently all day today, the military command announced.

The command said that three soldiers were wounded, two of them in a 50-minute mortar duel near the Suez Canal city of Ismailia.

The Price Of Gasoline In Europe

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).

These are the approximate prices in dollars of one U.S. gallon of high-test gasoline in various Western European nations at the moment. The prices vary daily, according to local currency fluctuations.

Greece, \$2.10; Italy, 1.33; France, 1.30; West Germany, 1.11; Belgium, 1.10; Spain, 1.10; Austria, 1.00; Sweden, .98; Britain, .86; Switzerland, .85.

In the United States, a gallon of premium costs between 85 and 86 cents.

Austria	1.10	Lebanon	2.00
Belgium	1.10	Luxembourg	1.40
Denmark	1.20	Netherlands	1.40
France	1.30	Nigeria	2.00
Germany	1.30	Norway	2.00
Greece	2.10	Portugal	2.00
India	1.30	Spain	1.10
Iran	1.30	Sweden	1.00
Israel	1.30	Switzerland	1.00
Italy	1.33	Turkey	1.50
Japan	1.30	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80.00
Jordan	1.30	Yugoslavia	1.40

Warning on Holocaust

Fears of Invasion by U.S. Rise In Mideast; Oil Fields Mined

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Jan. 11.—Arab leaders and Western diplomats are deeply concerned over the possibility of American military intervention to seize Middle East oil fields.

An American ambassador to an oil-producing nation said privately that an intervention could lead not only to destruction of a major portion of the world's oil supply but also to a holocaust with fallout effects similar to those of an atomic bomb.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the principal Arab oil-producing nations, have placed explosive charges around their major oil fields which can be set off at a moment's notice, according to reports reaching here.

The ambassador said it would be virtually impossible to put out the fires resulting from such explosions. Further, he said, prevailing winds would carry the dense smoke clouds across the Persian Gulf to Iran, where the fallout of sulfur dioxide could result in the deaths of thousands.

Petroleum experts said that the high content of sulphur dioxide in smoke was responsible for such air pollution disasters as the one in London more than 20 years ago which took 3,500 lives. Dense smoke clouds from oil fires could be even deadlier, they said.

Oil experts also noted the extreme difficulty of putting out oil-field fires once they start. The most immediate Arab concern over the use of U.S. troops to seize the oil fields arose from a statement Monday by American Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that the Arabs would be risking the use of force against them if they

U.K. Rejects Oil-Unity Plea Of Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

could lead to a confrontation between the rich consumer nations and the oil producers.

The reaction by West Germany and the Netherlands to the Nixon invitation to a Washington energy summit was positive, and this indicated the possibility of more discussion within the EEC, where the energy problem already has divided Britain and France from their partners.

The EEC nations' foreign ministers will meet in Brussels Monday to discuss representation at the Washington summit.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, intends to reaffirm Britain's stand against formation of a common EEC energy program until the community settles its differences over establishing a regional aid fund. This country, which stands to benefit substantially from the fund, wants a much larger regional-aid program than Bonn finds acceptable.

In other developments in the world energy situation:

● In Tokyo, the cabinet secretary announced that Japan will participate in the Washington conference. He said his government hoped that the parity would be the first step toward creating harmonious relations between the oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

The government today ordered a strict new fuel-saving program, directing industry to reduce its electricity and oil consumption by 15 percent beginning Monday. The program includes a ban on neon and other advertising signs and officials said that Tokyo will be converted from a glittering city to one that is "as dark as it was right after World War II." The new program will remain in effect until the end of February.

● In Moscow, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I. P. Semichastnov said today that although the Soviet Union has "very great" resources of oil and gas, it is not planning to increase its exports in the foreseeable future. He rejected as "false and unseemly" reports that the country was increasing its oil exports "behind the backs of Arab countries."

Mr. Semichastnov said, however, that the government does intend to sign the signing of new long-term contracts for oil exports in the future.

● In the Netherlands, gasoline rationing was to go into effect at midnight tonight and motorists rushed to fill their tanks.

Auto owners will be limited to 15 liters a week for private use, with special business allotments based on each motorist's 1973 business-driving mileage.

● In Rome, the Saudi Arabian and Algerian oil ministers asked government leaders today to shift to a more pro-Arab policy if they wanted more Arab oil for Italy.

carried their oil embargo too far. Mr. Schlesinger was quoted as saying, "We should recognize that the independent powers of sovereign states should not be used in such a way as would cripple the large mass of the industrialized world."

His remarks followed a statement by President Nixon in October in which he compared U.S. policy in the Middle East today to that of 1958 when American Marines landed in Lebanon.

Mr. Schlesinger said he did not think the oil problem would need the use of force. The Pentagon has since tried to soften his statement by pointing out that the defense secretary said on Dec. 15 that he thought the era had largely passed when the United States would resort to force to protect its overseas economic interests.

These qualifications have done nothing to still the uproar in the Arab world over his comments. A Cairo newspaper accused the United States of going back to "runabout policy" and one in Kuwait said such threats have no place in modern international relations.

A Kuwaiti newspaper yesterday quoted Foreign Minister Sabah Jaber Sabah as stating, "The world's oil fields have been surrounded by an explosive belt explodable at the moment actual American military intervention is sensed."

Travelers from Saudi Arabia said authorities there have wired the Ghawar oil field, largest known reserve in the world, with explosives and have warned Washington that Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was speaking for King Fahd when he said recently that use of force by the United States would lead to the blowing up of the Saudi oil fields.

A Kuwaiti radio also warned that the Arabs will destroy their oil resources if the United States attempts to seize them.

A state-controlled newspaper in Algeria said the entire Third World and all peace-loving nations would support the Arabs against any U.S. aggression.

Arab commentators have expressed the fear that Mr. Nixon, beset by Watergate and economic troubles at home, might welcome a military diversion abroad. They also have noted that the Persian Gulf oil fields are bracketed by U.S. Sixth Fleet units in the Mediterranean and Seventh Fleet units in the Indian Ocean.

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Warning on Conditions

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—The superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., said last night that the world energy crisis could create conditions that could lead to war.

Lt. Gen. William A. Knowlton, who once served in Vietnam, called for a strong military in case unknown world conditions should bring about a need for a response by the United States.

"We are responsible for international behavior in the face of growing complexities of energy production over the next three decades. Will irresponsibility lead to war?" Gen. Knowlton asked in an address to the Military Order of the World War at the Memphis Naval Air Station.

Gen. Knowlton said, following his speech, that his viewpoint was that of both a military man and a political scientist. He holds a master's degree in political science.

Kissinger Reported Hopeful In Opening Talks in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel, the American winner of the Nobel Peace Prize hopes to bridge the two sides closer toward agreement. Following his talks with the Egyptian President here in Aswan, Mr. Kissinger will go to Jerusalem tomorrow to meet with Israeli Premier Golda Meir and her cabinet. The secretary expects to return to Egypt Sunday and said that he probably will go back to Jerusalem, senior officials said.

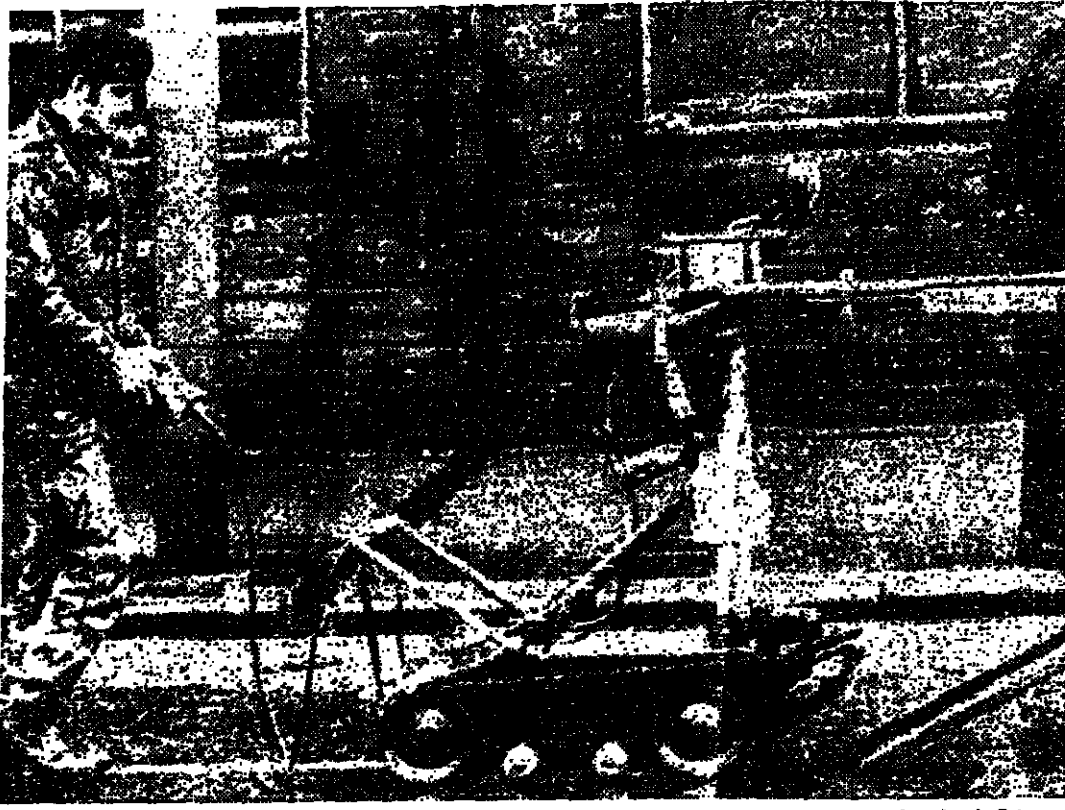
The officials said that Mr. Kissinger saw his role as that of an outsider who could bridge the "monumental distrust" between the Egyptians and Israelis. Officials said that the secretary might be able to ease positions, make suggestions and provide interpretations before the two sides not looked into concrete positions. But they said that he could not settle the problem for them. Mr. Kissinger hopes, the officials reported, that his high-level intervention will help the two countries' military negotiators avoid a deadlock over technical problems.

Seeks Momentum

The American's ambition is to help get a troop disengagement that will provide momentum toward further settlements. Any effort to seek a final, total agreement now, senior officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger said, would be a prescription for total paralysis.

The officials said that Egypt and Israel fear that there is a high probability that, without the help of an outsider, their negotiations would bog down. The willingness to get Mr. Kissinger indicates that both sides are committed to using an agreement, if at all possible, the officials said.

Last month, U.S. aides were expressing confidence that a deal could be worked out by the end



ROBOT BOMB SQUAD—British soldier in Belfast maneuvers a remote-controlled electronic robot fitted with a shotgun and a closed-circuit television camera. Designed to save the lives of the bomb-disposal officers, the device is eased up to a suspect object, and if troops watching on television screen believe it is bomb, they explode it by firing gun.

Prosecution Sees Paris Bases For Jews in Oslo Murder Case

OSLO, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The prosecution today said seven apartments in Paris may have been rented by the group of six Jews on trial here for espionage and conspiracy to murder.

"Based on two telephone numbers in a note book belonging to one of the defendants, Sylvia Rafael, the French police managed to solve a code for telephone numbers used by the group. This has led the police to seven Paris apartments that could have been rented by the group," state attorney Hakon Wikar said. A Norwegian detective has been sent to Paris to assist the French police.

The six Jews of various nationalities pleaded not guilty to the charges when the trial opened Monday. They are charged in connection with the slaying of an alleged Arab Black September leader, Moroccan-born Ahmed Bouchiki, in Lillehammer, near here, last summer.

The prosecution asserted in an opening statement that some of the defendants were full-time Israeli secret agents. Part of the trial has been held in closed session.

In open session today, Mr. Wikar continued to question Danish-born Dan Aarbel, who said Mr. Bouchiki was involved in plans for a "terrorist" attack against the Stockholm office of the Israeli El Al airline. "The Israeli Embassy in Oslo was also mentioned," he said.

Mr. Aarbel told Mr. Wikar that he was ordered by an Austrian leader of the group, Gustav Pletbauer, to shadow Karl Benamane, a Black September courier visiting Norway. He said Mr. Benamane had handed over "some documents" to Mr. Bouchiki.

Olympic Massacre

"I was also shown a picture of a man, Black September leader Ali Hassan Salameh. Not until I was arrested and questioned by Norwegian police did I understand that Salameh was suspected as the man behind the Munich Olympic massacre," Mr. Aarbel said.

Police sources said Mr. Pletbauer, 60, left Norway before Mr. Bouchiki was killed in July.

Mr. Aarbel, who was questioned privately in closed session, said that he had no previous knowledge of his group's mission in Norway and that he had worked mainly as an interpreter.

Court President Erling Haugen then ordered a weekend recess and said the trial will resume Monday.

Mrs. Meir Has Shingles

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Israel's Premier Golda Meir, who has been indisposed since last week, has been suffering from shingles, sources here said today. They said Mrs. Meir's virus infection was not serious.

Kissinger Reported Hopeful In Opening Talks in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

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Car Bomb Blast Kills 2 in Ulster At Army Station

BELFAST, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A bomb-laden car exploded outside Londonderry's Burlington British Army barracks today, killing a man and a woman riding in the vehicle, police said.

Both victims were civilian employees at the barracks and police believed that the IRA booby-trapped the car in the hope that it would explode inside the barracks, a police spokesman said.

Instead, the car exploded as the man gave the woman driving instruction outside the barracks during their lunch hour, the spokesman said.

The blast knocked down several persons at a bus stop, but none was seriously hurt.

Police said that the bomb, which weighed about 50 pounds, was probably attached to the underside of the car during the night. They believed that it was intended to explode while the car was parked inside the barracks.

At first, police, who later identified both victims as Roman Catholics, said that the man and woman were IRA terrorists in a statement made available to Western newsmen.

Mr. Aarbel, who has been detained twice recently because of his efforts to gain an exit visa to emigrate to Israel, said his recent experiences "show that the authorities neither forget anything nor have they learned anything."

He added: "I have no inclination to compare 1974 with 1937 or 1953 (the main years of Stalinist purges). But the scale

Full 84-Day Trip Seen for Skylab

HOUSTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Skylab officials said today that "nothing at all" stands in the way of the third and final space station crew setting an 84-day endurance record that should stand for years.

The Skylab program director, William C. Schneider, said a review of the supplies of food and clothing, electrical power, controlling gas and other factors had given officials confidence that there will be no trouble in the crew's staying 12 weeks aboard the 100-ton orbiting ship. The astronauts passed the 57-day test today.

"There's nothing at all in any of these areas that gives us any doubt about the 84 days," he said. "I think Skylab will be remembered because it was proven that man can go up into space and do useful work in a variety of categories."

Two Greek Bishops Withdraw Candidacy for Archbishop

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The acting Archbishop of Greece, Bishop George of Kalavryta, today withdrew as a candidate for primate in the special synod election scheduled Saturday. Yesterday, Bishop Barnabas of Kitros withdrew his candidacy.

Bishops excluded by a government constituent act from the special synod to elect a primate said that they will not accept the election outcome.

"We will not recognize the new archbishop as properly elected," said Bishop Nikodimos of Attica on behalf of 34 bishops denied the right to vote for the new primate.

The constituent act, which the government said was intended "to restore ecclesiastical order," left 32 bishops eligible to vote. It eliminated all those who took part in the election of former Archbishop Ieronymos or were elevated to the episcopacy by a synod under Archbishop Ieronymos.

The withdrawals of Bishop George and Bishop Barnabas left two contenders for the position—Bishop Dionysios of Kozani and Bishop Seraphin of Ioannina.

Seraphin Seen Chieft

Religious affairs experts said Bishop Seraphin, a friend of Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, who led the Nov. 25 coup that overthrew President George Papadopoulos, will be elected by the special synod.

Bishop Ambrosios of Eleftheroupoli is Archbishop Ieronymos's main opponent in the Holy Syn-

Solzhenitsyn Likened to a Pro-Nazi

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—The official campaign against writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn appeared to be broadening today as he was compared to Knut Hamsun, the Norwegian novelist who backed the Nazis in World War II and then faced treason charges.

Sovetskaya Kultura, organ of the Culture Ministry, made the comparison in the first direct Soviet newspaper comment on Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his history of Stalinist labor camps, "The Gulag Archipelago."

Until now, the campaign has been waged on television and through the reprinting of foreign Communist condemnations of the Nobel Prize-winning author. The limited effort was seen here as an indication of Kremlin hesitance on how to treat the slak.

The ministry's newspaper noted that British producers had announced plans for a television film based on works of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Hamsun, another Nobel laureate who fled in disgrace 23 years ago after welcoming the German occupation of Norway.

"The strange combination of names was explained by the similarity of their creative characteristics," it said. Mr. Hamsun had been among "the extremely enthusiastic admirers of Nazism, those traitors who were seduced by Hitler for betraying the interests of their motherland."

Greeted With Glee

"The publication in the West of Solzhenitsyn's book 'The Gulag Archipelago' was greeted with glee by all the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist types, which shows that renegades have not died out," the paper said.

Pravda Parties Attack

The Communist party organ, Pravda, also pursued the offensive against Mr. Solzhenitsyn by publishing a long report of an assault on him by the Polish party daily Trybuna.

Mr. Hamsun, who tonight quoted another blast from the Communist Canadian Tribune.

Meanwhile, a Jewish former prisoner, Dr. David Abel, joined other leading dissident intellectuals here who have spoken out in the last few days to defend the writer. Dr. Abel, 62, said he had been able to read "The Gulag Archipelago" since it was not published here.

"Though I do not know its contents, I wish I had been among those 200 people who told the author about the dreadful years in Stalin's torture chambers," the former chemistry professor said in a statement made available to Western newsmen.

Dr. Abel, who has been detained twice recently because of his efforts to gain an exit visa to emigrate to Israel, said his recent experiences "show that the authorities neither forget anything nor have they learned anything."

He added: "I have no inclination to compare 1974 with 1937 or 1953 (the main years of Stalinist purges). But the scale

U.S. to Target Soviet Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume the SALT negotiations in Vienna and attempt to break an impasse which has developed.

Similarly, Mr. Schlesinger sought to explain why such weapons policy shifts are necessary just weeks before a record Defense Department budget is to be submitted to Congress.

That new budget—expected to call for \$85 billion to \$90 billion in actual spending—is also expected to include funds for development, though not production, of some new weapons that Mr. Schlesinger views as necessary to convince the Russians that they have little to gain by continuing the arms race.

Among those will be work on a more accurate missile-guidance system that could be combined with a more efficient nuclear warhead, Mr. Schlesinger said that he has given approval for work on the guidance system this summer.

Congress a Hurdle

In the past, such work has been canceled after some strong objections in Congress. Opponents of the project feared that such developments would suggest to the Russians that the United States was building a first-strike force able to wipe out Soviet missiles in their underground silos, and would thus touch off another arms-race spiral.

Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday that the administration had indicated in previous reassurances to Congress that it is not seeking a first-strike, disarmament capability that would threaten the Russians, and that such was "not within our grasp" because the Soviet Union now has too many missiles.

The defense secretary coupled his talk of new weapons development needs with a request for public understanding that the pursuit of détente with Russia requires the maintenance of an "adequate" defense capability.

Sanitation Aide Beaten

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The sanitation commissioner of a Buenos Aires suburb was kidnapped and beaten yesterday by 15 subductors who complained that his trash haulers were neglecting the area's poor sections. Afterward, he told a news conference the allegations were "unfounded."

In Soviet Newspaper

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Three Bombs In Rome Blast ITT Buildings

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—Three bombs exploded in Rome early today, causing heavy damage to three firms associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. No injuries were reported.

An unsigned leaflet found at the site of one explosion accused ITT of deposing President Salvador Allende in Chile in September and said the American corporation "is planning a reactionary and fascist plot in Italy through electronic eavesdropping."

One blast, near the Via Veneto, wrecked the computer and other equipment of an Italian company with no ties with ITT. But the building also houses ITT-owned Face Standard, a manufacturer of electronic and telecommunication material. Damage was estimated at more than a million dollars.

The second explosion, within minutes of the first, was aimed, police said, at the Interventiva Assicurance, S.p.A., an ITT-owned insurance firm. It wrecked the entrance of the building.

The third rocked the storeroom of FIT's Siste, S.p.A., a telephone installing firm.

This afternoon, two anonymous bomb threats forced the evacuation of two office buildings, one on the same street as the first blast and the other that of an Italian telephone installation firm in southern Rome.

Police sources said the terrorists may also have been striking at a sophisticated electronic surveillance system installed, partly by ITT-owned firms, in the central police headquarters, with direct connection to subscribing offices and buildings. Police have billed it as a modern anti-hungry device.

But the leftist press has attacked the system as an instrument of police control over private telephone lines, set up in collaboration with ITT and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Investigators said the bomb near Via Veneto, containing a pound of dynamite, had been planted. The others are believed to have been hurled by terrorists.

Five bombings occurred elsewhere today, and apparently with other motives.

Buildings housing Spanish consulates in Turin and Zurich were damaged.

In Barcelona, three blasts shook the city before dawn.

Saigon Charges Reds Use Slave Labor on Road

SAIGON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The government charged today that Communist forces are using more than 12,000 captured civilians and soldiers as slave laborers to build a supply road from North Vietnam.

Brig. Gen. Phan Hoa Hiep said at a news conference, "We have proof Communist forces are detaining more than 12,000 of our military and civilian personnel as slave laborers in the construction of Road 14, which the North Vietnamese now are building. We will ask the International Commission for Control and Supervision to look into the matter."

In Cambodia, two government columns moved toward the main concentration of insurgents in the rice fields near Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport.

T-28 fighter-bombers again used napalm against rebel troops about four miles from Phnom Penh to repulse a Khmer Rouge offensive that began Sunday.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book, "The Gulag Archipelago," was ordered to be removed from the shelves of Soviet libraries.

The commentary in Politika, the leading daily, was based exclusively on condemnations of Mr. Solzhenitsyn which have been published in the Soviet and Eastern European press.

'Plumbers' Said to Tie Leaks In 1971 to a Pentagon 'Ring'

(Continued from Page 1)

be leading extremely sensitive national security information in late 1971.

The White House said the source of the leaks to the news media "was a low-level employee whose clerical tasks gave him access to highly classified information."

The White House did not say for whom the official worked.

The White House statement did not refer to the question of whether information was leaked by Mr. Kissinger's national security staff to the Pentagon.

It said "the most likely source can be traced to today's news accounts conveyed as an incorrect impression of the knowledge and actions of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

The White House, while confirming there had been deliberate leaks of highly classified information, said today's news stories were based on fragmentary accounts of the incident.

The White House did not say what happened to the employee who was the source of the leaks.

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Lakes Grass-Roots Tour

An Iowa Congressman Tests Sentiment for Impeachment

By Seth S. King

SPRIT LAKE, Iowa, Jan. 11 (UPI)—"Until they prove he's a criminal, I'm going on buying him," said Orren Olson. "But they should either impeach him or get off his back, and if they decide on the evidence, that he ought to be impeached, then I'll support Wiley in that."

Mr. Olson, a weathered, blunt-tongued farmer from Humboldt who is a director of the state Rural Electrification Association, was talking about impeaching President Nixon and referred to Rep. Ray Mayne, the four-term Republican congressman who represents the sprawling, largely rural 14th District of northwestern Iowa.

Rep. Mayne is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which will have the first vote on whether Mr. Nixon is to become the second President in history to be indicted by the House and tried by the Senate. This week, Rep. Mayne was in his district, driving through foot-deep snow and temperatures that hit 31 degrees below zero to listen to his constituents.

In the last four days, at luncheons and dinner meetings, in many dining halls, in question-



Rep. Ray Mayne

and-answer sessions with college students, in smaller, more intimate "office hours" he held in his house, Mr. Mayne has been listening to voters from the district. He has heard about impeachment from Mr. Olson and many others.

Wherever he went, he heard about impeachment. It was the first question asked. The only shortage (or whether there is one) usually came first, at every gathering except one with his farm advisory committee. The question was usually raised, and he was asked either how he would vote, or at impeachment procedures, or what people in the 6th district wanted him to do.

Mr. Mayne, a crew-cut veteran at a cologne dinner in Algona said: "I forgive Nixon for lying his ass out of bed, but not for running this country and his party into the ground. But I think it's strictly to Congress to decide on impeachment. If you don't know what to do, God help us."

At a Rotary luncheon in the village of Spirit Lake, a businessman said: "The sick and tired of the President, being elected every day. I want to see the air cleared so we can go on with things that are important to us, like better rail transportation and the gasoline shortage. But I want to be sure President gets a fair shake."

Side to Jaworski denies Any Deal with Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A presidential adviser John Ehrlichman conferred yesterday with special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski but a spokesman for the prosecutor today says reports that a deal was struck.

Jaworski's spokesman said that to say what was discussed was a deal would be to say that the president had agreed to plead guilty to felony counts in exchange for cooperation in the prosecution of other Watergate figures.

Ehrlichman has been indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury on charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with the September, 1972, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Ehrlichman pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Upsets Are Born South Africa

PE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 11 (AP)—Sixtyuplets were born today to a 35-year-old woman. The three girls and three boys were reported in satisfactory condition two hours after delivery by Caesarian section.

Susan Rosenkowitz was in the 7th week of pregnancy and was at Mowbray Maternity hospital when she gave birth to a good sign of survival. Doctors said the multiple birth was caused by a hormone treatment with a hormone drug.



STEPPING OUT—Young Joseph F. Kennedy Jr. dances Irish jig with Mrs. Katherine Fitzgerald, veteran Democratic campaign worker, in Springfield, Mass., earlier this week during reception for his uncle, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. Joseph, son of late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, helped senator on campaign visit.

Freeing Them on "Selected Basis"

Ford Reports White House Would Negotiate on Tapes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Vice-President Ford said the White House may be willing to release some of the 500 tapes and documents demanded by the Senate Watergate committee.

In an interview, he said he received support for his proposal for compromise efforts in a telephone conversation with the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr.

"They're willing to sit down and negotiate, as I understand it," Mr. Ford said. "He said the White House has given its support to the compromise proposal he made last weekend."

The committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., has said he is willing to compromise on the subpoenaed tapes and documents.

Mr. Ford said he thinks the White House is willing to "release some tapes and other material on a selected basis where the information falls within the jurisdiction of that committee."

On other subjects in the interview, Mr. Ford:

● Called for early action on measures to curb windfall profits by energy-related industries, set up an energy research program and establish a permanent energy agency.

● Said he believes "there are some pluses that the President will achieve, including a Middle East breakthrough, that will make him by September a very helpful campaigner" for Republicans.

● Said he has made no change in his announced intention not to be a 1976 presidential candidate. But when asked about the impact of his continued high ratings in polls, said, "We'll analyze the situation as we go along."

● Reported he plans to follow President Nixon's example and take a commercial flight on a speaking trip to Columbus, Ohio, and Florida later this month.

Mr. Ford's statement of White House willingness to negotiate with the Senate Watergate committee on release of some of the tapes and documents it subpoenaed last month went beyond statements from presidential aides in California.

After Mr. Ford suggested Sunday that a compromise was possible if there was "some refinement" of the committee's demand, White House aides indicated the Vice-President was speaking for himself.

Tape Reported Released

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Lawyers for President Nixon have turned over to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski a tape recording of the April 21, 1971, meeting at which Mr. Nixon and then Attorney General John N. Mitchell discussed the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. anti-trust case, sources said.

The sources said Mr. Nixon could be called as a witness in perjury proceedings resulting from an apparent conflict with Mr. Mitchell's sworn testimony on the meeting.

It was learned that the recording corroborates the White House statement Tuesday that Mr. Mitchell advised Mr. Nixon to rescind his order to drop anti-trust proceedings against an ITT subsidiary.

The recording appears to conflict with Mr. Mitchell's Senate testimony that he never talked to Mr. Nixon about the ITT litigation.

10 Years After Surgeon-General's Report

Smoking Up in U.S. Despite Health Warning

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Ten years ago today, the surgeon general of the United States issued a momentous report citing cigarette smoking as a major hazard to life and health. Yet the anniversary of that 387-page document finds cigarette sales at an all-time high, per capita consumption increasing and 3,000 teenagers becoming new smokers each day.

Despite repeated scientific confirmation of the surgeon general's warnings, an ever-expanding list of smoking-related risks, an intense educational effort, restrictions on cigarette advertising and a growing force of nonsmokers seeking to limit smoking in public places, about 40 percent of men and 30 percent of women are cigarette smokers.

An estimated 10 million Americans, mostly men—have quit cigarettes since the report was issued, but the population growth and a steady influx of new smokers have increased the ranks of current smokers from 50 million in 1964 to 52 million today.

However, public health officials estimate that the report and the studies, warnings and educational efforts it generated helped to reverse a trend that today would have meant 75 million smokers.

Use of Filters

At the same time, health concerns led to an increasing use of cigarette filters and tobacco substitutes that in turn has resulted in an 18 percent drop in per capita consumption of cigarette tobacco and a 32 percent decline in tar and nicotine content.

Thus, smokers of today are puffing on less potent and, presumably, somewhat less harmful cigarettes than a decade ago, although there is not yet proof that their risk is reduced.

The tobacco industry, while continuing to maintain that cigarettes are not the health hazards they are made out to be, has nonetheless catered to the public demand for less tar and nicotine.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, the former surgeon-general who issued the 1964 report, said: "In general, I'm encouraged by the progress of the last decade and optimistic about the future. But I also have some important reservations."

"I'm most discouraged by our lack of success with youth," he explained. "There hasn't been a significant drop in smoking among young people. In fact, they're starting at earlier ages

and there's been a dramatic increase in the percentage of girls who smoke."

Today in Philadelphia's Congress Hall, the former surgeon-general will participate in the adoption of the "non-smoker's Bill of Rights," sponsored by the Interagency Council. The bill proclaims the right of non-smokers to breathe clean air (which "supersedes the right to smoke when the two conflict"), the right to speak out about their discomfort in the presence of tobacco smoke and the right to act in legitimate ways to restrict smoking in public places.

The nonsmoking movement has just begun to show itself and already it has made substantial gains," Dr. Terry remarked.

Airlines are now subject to \$1,000 fines for failing to provide a smoke-free seat for any passenger who wants one; the Interstate Commerce Commission has just made "no smoking" the rule, rather than the exception, on all passenger trains; the military has begun to segregate smokers and has stopped distributing cigarettes in C-rations; a growing number of restaurants now offer segregated areas for nonsmokers; Arizona has banned smoking in a wide variety of public places and similar legislation has been passed or is being considered in many cities and states as well as in Congress.

Peace Corps Is Unable to Fill Quota of 50 in India This Year

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The U.S. Embassy and the Peace Corps are involved in a dispute over the corps' inability to fill its quota of 50 here this year.

The dispute is especially embarrassing to the embassy because Peace Corps activity has been a weather-vane of U.S.-Indian relations, and India's expressed desire to have American personnel working in Indian villages to overcome the ill relations with Washington.

Moreover, U.S. officials are annoyed at the Peace Corps leadership in Washington because India was a center of corps activity and, in 1960, welcomed 1,200 corpsmen, more than any other nation. The inability to fill the quota of 50 is greeted with open derision by embassy officials.

"We had gone through a long period, about 13 months, when the Indian government did not request any new volunteers," Ambassador Daniel Moynihan said. "Then last summer, we got new requests for programs and we thought, fine, we're starting up again."

"We didn't quite notice recruiting was not taking place," he added in a recent interview. "I suspect that the most important fact was that the Peace Corps bureaucracy just sort of went to sleep on India. They stopped thinking of it."

Peace Corps officials said there may be 35 persons here by the end of the year. A major project in the Punjab has been delayed.

NASA to Boost Hiring in Minority Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, under attack for its hiring policies, promised Congress today to make one out of every three professionals hired in the next year a minority-group member or a woman.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Space, said NASA's hiring record was "certainly a disgrace."

Dudley G. McConnell, the black director of the NASA Equal Opportunity Office, defended NASA before the committee.

until July. And for three weeks in February there will be no one working in the countryside.

Currently there are only 11 Peace Corps workers in India, but they will end their two-year stints by the end of January. In addition there are six trainees who will start work on agricultural projects in Rajasthan at the end of February. The Peace Corps and embassy had expected at least 20 to be training.

Similar Quotas

Virtually all nations with agencies similar to the Peace Corps have quotas, of 50 in India. On the other hand several nations, including West Germany and Canada, have ended their programs, commenting privately that the effort had proved unsatisfying.

"Young, unskilled people working in Indian villages were not very productive for anyone," a West German diplomat explained.

The current director in India, 34-year-old Dale Magers, a former corpsman, said: "We have had recruiting difficulties. We've wanted retired farmers, people who have degrees in agriculture, people who've worked on farms for a couple of years. We weren't asking for people who are highly qualified. Why aren't we getting them? I'm asking myself."

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Vampire Bats Raised in U.S. Used in Human Kidney Study

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11 (AP)—Vampire bats, creatures that go screaming into the night in their hunt for blood, normally are found in the snow-covered regions of Vermont. But Dr. Roy Horst brought six of them here from Mexico to help study some of the questions associated with human kidney problems.

Dr. Horst, an associate professor of anatomy at the University of Vermont College of Medicine, says that vampire bats have an extremely efficient kidney system, so efficient that they can shed excess water about as fast as they drink blood.

Vampire bats weigh about an ounce, have a one-foot wingspan and drink only blood for sustenance.

Dr. Horst is one of the few persons to successfully breed vampire bats in captivity. Although his present colony is down to six bats, he has kept 25 to 30 at one time.

Dr. Horst said feeding them is not much of a problem, even though they will drink only fresh blood.

We have an arrangement with local slaughter houses," he said. "We can go over and get buckets of blood when they slaughter cows. We package and refrigerate it and store about a week's supply at a time."

"Our bats will only drink fresh blood and won't touch any that's been frozen or has additives in it. So you put the fresh stuff in a bowl, slide it into their cage and when you come back the next day, the little critters have cleaned out the bowl."

Dr. Horst said that vampire bats rarely attack human beings, but in the wilds feed on livestock and other warm blooded animals. At dinner time, the bat lands on an unsuspecting cow, makes a small bite through the skin and quickly sucks up as much as an ounce of blood.

Since the animal can double its weight at feeding, which makes it quite difficult to fly, the bat begins to urinate almost as soon as it starts eating. This ability to separate and shed water from blood so quickly keeps the bat at flying trim throughout its feeding.

The vampire bat, in addition, can concentrate six times much waste material in the urine as most mammals, Dr. Horst said.

"This is closely allied to problems in humans, such as salt retention problems of many persons with high blood pressure. We use an animal such as this bat because he apparently is faced with similar problems, yet does extremely well," Dr. Horst said.

Mr. Nixon and the Milk Deal

"Nobody gets anything back as far as the general contributions are concerned in this administration. Second, as far as those who receive them are concerned, they must be accepted with no misunderstandings, expressed or implied, that anything is to be done, as a result of those contributions, that would not be done in the ordinary course of events."

—President Nixon, in his press conference of March 27, 1973.

"In terms of campaign contributions I have had a rule . . . I have refused to have any discussion of contributions. As a matter of fact, my orders to Mr. (Maurice) Stans were that after the campaign was over, I would then send notes of appreciation to those that contributed, but before the election, I did not want to have any information from anybody with regard to campaign contributions."

—President Nixon, in his press conference of Oct. 26, 1973.

Well, after the months of denials and the months of litigation over access to evidence, it now turns out that, yes, Mr. Nixon knew quite a lot about the milk producers' contributions. The White House published on Tuesday a long and intricate answer to the charges of corruption in the 1971 decision to raise milk-price supports. The President now concedes that he did indeed know of the proffered contributions when, on two occasions, he made decisions of great importance to the dairy industry.

Mr. Nixon defends himself by arguing that he never took these financial offers into account, and that he made his decisions solely on the public and stated grounds. The contributions, he emphasizes, were no more than the customary campaign assistance from professional lobbying organizations like, for example, the labor unions that are the Democrats' mainstay. It is perfectly legal, of course, for a lobbyist to make a donation to a political campaign, as long as it is not contingent on a specific official action. To make a firm agreement exchanging a contribution for a specific action by a public official, on the other hand, gets into the realm of bribery. Bribery is not only a crime but, under the Constitution, it is grounds for impeachment. The distinction between a legal contribution and a criminal bribe may seem a thin distinction to establish, in the turmoil of actual political campaigning. But in this case a great deal turns on it, and the best way to approach a judgment on the milk case is through its chronology:

● In August, 1969, a lawyer for the Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI) put \$100,000 into a briefcase and delivered the briefcase to Herbert Kalmbach, then Mr. Nixon's personal attorney. The White House paper published Tuesday says that Mr. Nixon had no knowledge of this contribution.

● In September, 1970, Charles W. Colson, then a presidential aide, wrote a memo to Mr. Nixon telling him that the AMPI had pledged \$2 million to the 1972 campaign. "That memorandum was attached," the White House paper says, "to a presidential briefing paper for the courtesy meeting between the President and the AMPI representatives of September of 1970." But, the White House document continues, there was "no mention of the asserted pledge during the meeting." The 1972 Nixon campaign was evidently getting off to an early start, since the 1970 elections had not yet been held.

● The promise of \$2 million was repeated on Dec. 18, 1970, in a letter to Mr. Nixon from his old associate Patrick J. Hillings, a lawyer then representing the AMPI. The White House says that Mr. Nixon never saw that letter. But it arrived at a moment when the administration was considering import quotas on dairy products. Two weeks after Mr. Hillings wrote his letter, the President imposed the quotas. The White House argues that the President's quotas were, after all, less favorable to the dairy industry than those recommended by the Tariff Commission on purely economic grounds.

● The climax to the AMPI's lobbying effort, and the incident around which the charge of scandal mainly revolves, is a meeting held at the White House on March 33, 1971. A few days earlier the then Secretary

of Agriculture, Clifford Hardin, had turned down the dairymen's demands for a higher support price for milk. On March 22, the AMPI donated \$10,000 to Mr. Nixon's campaign. The following day, the way thus prepared, the dairy spokesmen came in to see the President.

"Prior to this meeting," Tuesday's White House paper says, "a staff memorandum was prepared as a briefing paper for the President. That paper briefly noted that the dairy lobby—like organized labor—had decided to spend political money . . ." At this meeting, the White House declares, "There was no mention whatsoever of campaign contributions."

● Two days later, on March 25, 1971, the Agriculture Department raised the milk supports. That increase added more than \$500 million a year to milk producers' income. Mr. Nixon argues that the reasons were pressure from Democrats in Congress, the need to increase milk production, and the normal pursuit of farmers' votes. As it turned out, the dairymen gave less than their pledge. Their contribution came only to \$437,000 which, as the White House notes, is less than 1 percent of the total funds collected for the 1972 campaign.

Throughout this paper there is the constant theme of Mr. Nixon's defense in this and all the other scandals: Everybody does it. In this instance, certainly, other people have done it. One of them was former Sen. Daniel Brewster, a Democrat from Maryland, who was sentenced to prison for accepting contributions that a jury found to be bribery.

The Brewster case is a particularly enlightening example in this gray and ambiguous corner of U.S. national life. The senator was fighting a mail-rate increase, and he took a contribution from a lobbyist representing a mail-order house. Was it a legal contribution, or corruption? Federal Judge George L. Hart told the jury that it was entirely proper for a company to make a contribution if it is only in the "hope" that a politician will maintain a general position helpful to the donor. But the jury decided that there was more involved in the Brewster contribution than "hope," and more than a general position.

That is the question which, in this larger case, now goes to the larger jury of the American people. The record is presumably not yet complete, but it shows a close correspondence between pledges and contributions on one hand, and favorable actions on the other. As the White House now acknowledges—belatedly, as usual—Mr. Nixon was quite aware of the money that was being thrown on the scales in these public decisions. In fact, in many respects the "explanation" of the President's role in the milk case is reminiscent of his "explanation" of his larger Watergate involvements in the compendious May 22 document of last year. Like that document, this one constitutes a kind of shadowy, preemptive confession, a belated acknowledgement of certain presidential involvements that had hitherto been denied, and an attempt to precondition the public's response to possibly worse evidence to come.

(A future editorial will deal with Mr. Nixon and ITT.)

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Latest Trip

For the fourth time in three months, Mr. Kissinger is going to the Middle East. As usual, his journey can be interpreted either optimistically or pessimistically. One can deplore that yet another first-aid mission should be necessary to "save the collapsing cease-fire," or one can hope that the journey presages a new move forward on the uncertain road towards peace. Both interpretations are probably right. The process of peacemaking in the Middle East is like a

bicycle ride: loss of momentum can lead to collapse. The fear of collapse is ever-present but is also creative, since it provides an incentive for further movement forward . . . Mr. Kissinger's task is to convince both sides . . . that disengagement is in the immediate interests of both of them and that if each side puts off its political demands until the next phase of negotiations then both sides will have an interest in that phase's success.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1899

NEW YORK—The Panama scheme excites no particular attention as a dangerous competitor to the Nicaragua. The Commercial Advertiser has discovered that under a treaty with the government of San Granada, the predecessor of the present State of Colombia, made in 1845, the United States would have the same power to control and protect by troops and warships a Panama Canal as it would a Nicaragua.

Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1924

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Mrs. Minnie E. Arbuckle, wife of Roscoe E. Arbuckle, "Fatty" to all of the cinema fans, has just been granted a divorce in the Superior Court of Rhode Island. Mrs. Arbuckle sought separation on the grounds of neglect and desertion. During "Fatty's" notorious trial when the whole country was taking sides, one way or the other, she stood steadfastly by his side.



Oil: Issue Is Price, Not the Cuts

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—It's taken quite a while, but statesmen and business leaders seem finally to have awakened to the grim fact that the power of the Arab oil cartel to set extortionate prices is a graver threat to the rest of the world than production cuts and embargoes, which are mere tactical tools.

Or, to put it another way, the restoration of production cuts (for which Japan and Europe have been begging) or the abandonment of the embargo (for which U.S. stock traders have been yearning) will leave the Western world still facing a financial crisis. The 400 percent increase in the price of oil set by the cartel—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)—in 1973 would require such a shift of financial resources to the oil-producing countries that it could cause a world-wide economic upheaval and depression.

Growth Ceiling

For example, oil consultant Walter J. Levy estimated that Europe's oil bill this year will skyrocket to about \$60 billion, compared with \$11 billion in 1972. Japan's costs would jump to \$17 billion from \$3.6 billion (raising its entire reserves). And these estimates assume, first, that there would be no further price increases, and second, that oil demand would be held down to the 1972 level, putting a ceiling on economic growth.

World Bank executive directors have met to receive comments from individual countries on a staff report which grimly concluded that the higher prices "present a radical turning point in the outlook for the world economy."

With the single exception of West Germany, no industrial country had a trade surplus in 1973 as large as its projected increase in imported oil costs. If prices stay at the current levels set by the cartel, the international monetary system could be wrecked by the effort to cope with a vast churning of funds between the exporting and importing countries. Most of the Arab oil-producing countries, even if they wanted to, are not in a position to increase their imports fast enough to help the industrialized countries boost their export earnings with which to pay for oil.

Monopoly

The special concern at the World Bank is self-evident: The long and painful effort to enhance the growth and development of poor countries will be totally aborted by the quantum jumps in petroleum prices enforced by the Arab monopoly.

Yet, as MIT Professor M.C. Adelman pointed out at the recent American Economic Association meetings, the U.S. government persists in identifying Saudi Arabia—the cartel leader—as a friendly country, even though they financed the war against Israel (a client state of the United States) and then proceeded to wage an even more effective economic war against the United States and against other powers with whom, presumably, the United States is allied in many ways.

The Europeans and Japanese, for their part, went through shameful confessions to get on the good side of the Arabs, which will give them the dubious privilege of putting their citizens

through the wringer of a depression to pay the new prices for oil. If there is a ray of hope, it comes from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's belated acknowledgment, during his San Clemente press conference, that a four-fold increase in the price of oil could bring the world face to face with a "massive depression"—a problem that cannot be met by any one nation alone.

Unrestrained

And he suggested that "a policy of unrestrained price increases" eventually would hurt the Persian Gulf and other producing countries as well.

Kissinger didn't provide specific numbers, but the World Bank study gives a sense of the awful spot the Western world has allowed itself to be maneuvered into. Assuming only an \$8 price for Middle East oil by 1980 (which has now already been surpassed), the Bank study estimated that the OPEC country reserves would balloon to about \$280 billion from a mere \$8 billion in 1970. At that level, the OPEC countries would hold 70 percent of world reserves totalling some \$400 billion.

The Western world can proceed to go bankrupt if it wants to, and let a small group of nations who happen to be rich in oil reserves call the tune. That will merely encourage other nations who can create a monopoly of some other key raw materials to vie with the Arabs for a controlling share in the world economy.

On the consuming countries can get together in a mutual, cooperative effort to develop new sources of energy, and avoid the cut-throat scramble for oil that helped propel oil prices higher than the wildest Arab dream.

The danger, I think, is that the Western world, especially the term relief, might temper a resolve to get tough with the Arabs

at the first sign that they are relenting on the embargo.

The price, not the embargo, is the key issue. And a first step toward breaking the power of the cartel to set prices should be to recognize and declare that the embargo—as Prof. Richard Gardner has pointed out—is a violation of a 1933 commercial treaty with the United States. Then the industrialized nations should meet and decide what economic weapons they can employ in retaliation. Failure to act will only encourage further economic aggression.

Ex-Astronaut on ESP

By Edgar D. Mitchell

PALO ALTO, Calif.—During the Apollo-14 lunar expedition, I performed an extraordinary-perception experiment—the world's first in space. In it, five symbols—a star, cross, circle, wavy line and square—were oriented randomly in columns of 25. Four persons in the United States attempted to guess the order of the symbols. They were able to do this with success that could be duplicated by chance in one out of 3,000 experiments. This in parapsychology experiments is considered reasonably successful.

Since the experiment, people have sometimes asked me why an astronaut would take such an intense interest in psychic research, a subject traditionally unacceptable to science. Those people are not well informed, I'm sorry to say. If they had done their homework, they would have learned that my experiment was only one more in nearly a century of meticulous, carefully documented work by competent professional scientists. And they

would also have learned that psychic research is only one aspect of the larger topic usually termed "extrasensory perception," the study of consciousness.

Surprised

When I first began looking at psychic phenomena in 1967, I was quite skeptical. I had spent years learning the objective methods of science, and along the way I had unconsciously picked up the negative attitude toward psychic research that is unfortunately common among scientists who do not know much about it. But to my surprise, the high quality of the research made it impossible for me—on the very grounds of scientific method and objectivity—to disbelieve the validity of the findings and their implications for civilization.

My interest in psychic research had actually begun as a search for concepts that would explain and give meaning to life—con-

cepts that I had not found during 35 years of searching in religion and philosophy. The more I got into it, however, the more it became clear that the evidence of psychic research was taking me right back to where I had started. But this time it was on a basis that appeared to offer rational and substantial support for many theological and philosophical concepts, and an explanation of why people throughout history had persisted in claiming a spiritual foundation for the physical world.

To be brief, the evidence of psychic research suggests that awareness can operate externally to the body and that therefore it is not unreasonable to hypothesize that mind may be able to operate independently of the body. The evidence of mediumistic phenomena, as documented by competent scientists performing survival research, indicates this possibility—in other words, life after death.

Not Proved

This has not been conclusively proved yet, although there are some important studies now going on in this area. But if we accept the possibility, then we can say that death may simply be an alteration in consciousness, a transition for continued life in a nonmaterial form.

Whether or not the survival question is answered, psychic research has already put us in a position where it appears that science's basic concept of man and the universe must be revised to some degree.

Edgar D. Mitchell, who retired as a Navy captain in 1972, is president of The Institute of Noetic Sciences in Palo Alto. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Israeli Military Role Guns and Democracy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In terms of politics, the most interesting feature of the Israeli crisis precipitated by last October's war was the astonishingly modest role played by the armed forces in the subsequent elections in December.

The troops voted in a massive way, as compared with the vote of serving soldiers in other democracies. But if one judges by results, they voted with the same normal divisions of opinion as would have occurred in peacetime armies of free political systems elsewhere.

Much is made of the leading role played by flamboyant generals in the drama begun by the Yom Kippur conflict and continuing as a background to the Geneva peace conference.

Dayan and Sharon

This is especially true with respect to Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, hero of Israel's previous armed conflicts, and Ariel Sharon, architect of the dramatic Suez Canal crossing in October which encircled an Egyptian army. But Dayan is technically a civilian today, and like Sharon, a reservist. Both can therefore hold political office.

In many contemporary lands, battlefield victories popularly linked with the names of men like Dayan and Sharon, both of whom are tied to political factions, might have had a strong reflection at the polls or might even have led to abnormal and extra-parliamentary intervention. One insurance against politicking by Israel's military is the constitutional provision that career officers can not seek civilian office—without first retiring.

The period since Israel was created in 1948 has seen career officers' pinstripes create regimes in a host of contemporary governments including Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Uganda, Indonesia, South Korea, Zaire, Nigeria, Ghana, Chile, Peru and Greece.

Indeed, it has been a thesis of some political theorists that in today's time of change when the so-called Third World is coming into its own, it is an understandable occurrence that professional officers, with their patriotic zeal, discipline and distaste for corruption, should seize power.

Turbulent Area

Fortunately for Israel, this temptation has never been the case. Despite its situation in a turbulent area where violence has been the norm for a quarter of a century the Israelis have passionately adhered to civilian democratic rule.

Dayan has been cruelly blamed for military blunders (including large casualties) that have piled up

since the Yom Kippur attack on Israel and Sharon was enthusiastically acclaimed for his casual crossing and encirclement of the Egyptians.

In an artificially over-simplified political sense, Sharon represented an extreme right and hawkish faction in comparison with Dayan's relatively and only relatively dovish and accommodationist position. Yet both men's backers and both men adhered rigidly to the ultimate test laid down for normal democracies—judgment by the ballot box. Nor was there the slightest thought of a potential coup.

On more than one occasion I have asked high Israeli officers whether they considered it possible for a military putsch to seize power in their embattled little country. Gen. Avraham Yarin, retired chief of intelligence, acknowledged that theoretically this could be possible; all one needed was intelligence, armor and aircraft, as shown both in Iraq and Greece.

Nevertheless, this "technical" observation was not only theoretical but actually impossible. Israel's democratic spirit is too strong to minimize and the army is based upon a tradition that the army is subject to civilian authority.

The great majority of the armed forces are civilians called up from regular jobs whenever the state demands necessary. Only the air force has a majority of career personnel; the small army is about 50-50. In the army career personnel begin with a few noncommissioned officers and then, from sergeant majors in the percentage increases.

Deeply Imbedded

But, as Yarin pointed out, the officer corps does not live apart from the rest of the population. Colonels and generals come from the same towns, villages, kibbutzim. There is no common social denomination for the officers. The concept of democracy is deeply imbedded.

In past years, when Israel's military genius was unchallenged, European observers often compared its armed forces to that of 18th-century Prussia, which maintained use of internal communication lines against larger, hostile neighbors.

But one shouldn't forget another European comparison, underscored by the recent elections. Regardless of strain and crisis use of its mainly reservist army, the chances of military domination of Israel's political destiny seem no greater than that of Switzerland, on whose civilian-controlled army Israel's army was first modeled.

Letters

Reporting on Britain

What has been loudly absent from any reporting, British or other, of the labor problems in Britain, about the miners, or the railroads, or the electrical union, is for any journalist to journey out to talk to some of the aggrieved parties, in much the same way that a lawyer would talk to his client in order to come to know something about him. No journalist has set down had a few hours with the family of a union member, and simply asked him a few questions:

1. How much take-home pay do you receive each week?
2. How many hours each week do you work?
3. How much do you pay for rent? and what has the cost of groceries been for you (naming the prices of items)? How about the cost of clothes for your kids? (citing such items as shirts, shoes, trousers).
4. Have you been able to save any money?

These are not complicated questions. They are questions that a good journalist answers when he writes a sound human interest story. He gets his facts, then he writes his article. What we have been deluged with in the British press are abstract stories, writing which is easily done and takes no ground

surveys. Until some good writers sit down and begin to talk in concrete ways about the problems which beset England at this moment, journalists will have evaded the responsibility which they claim. It will mean talking in depth to people, to families—or did that only exist in movies in the 1930s?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

A Pearl?

For the benefit of all Americans who are still undecided in their attitude toward Mr. Nixon's future—to be or not to be impeached—may I offer this five-word pearl of wisdom which I was taught long ago: "When in doubt leave out." It may help many to arrive at their conclusion.

FREDERICK SANDS.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Spain and Greece

One marvels at the discreet and moderate way in which the American news media have been commenting recently on political events in Spain. All seem to count their words carefully for fear of treading on sensitive toes. This attitude is in marked contrast to that followed in the case

of Greece, where all and sundry feel free to taunt, sermonize and give advice to the authorities.

What is the matter? Is the difference of approach due perhaps to the fact that Spain is big and strong and does not take kindly to foreign intervention in its internal affairs, whereas Greece is little and weak and its attachment to the West, for better or for worse, is taken for granted? Is this another aspect of fair play in the democratic world of ours?

STEVE GEORGIU.
Athens.

Judge Refuses CIA Director A Chance to Testify on Book

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—A U.S. district judge has turned down the request of the director of the CIA for a chance to testify about a book that the agency is trying to censor. He also upheld a ruling that he had made earlier ordering the agency to turn over certain documents to the book's authors and publisher, and their expert witnesses.

FBI 'Bugged' Socialist Unit For 18 Years

By Farnsworth Fowler

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The federal government has acknowledged "electronic surveillance" of members of the Socialist Workers party from 1948 to 1963. It has further acknowledged a "Socialist Workers party disruption program," conducted by the FBI from 1961 to 1969.

A reply filed in federal court to the party's complaint of July 18, 1973, was made public yesterday at a news conference called by the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is raising money for the costs of the court action. The Socialist Workers' 1973 presidential candidate, Linda Janness, took part.

The acknowledgments were not couched in apologetic language. The government reply said the "basic purpose" of the disruption program was "to alert the public to the fact that SWP is not just another Socialist group but follows the revolutionary principles of Marx, Lenin and Engels as interpreted by Leon Trotsky." The party is seeking further information on the "disruption program." The FBI made public last Dec. 6 a directive of its late chief, J. Edgar Hoover, issued to all offices on May 10, 1968, to begin an attack against groups and individuals "who spent revolution and unlawfully challenge society to obtain their demands." This and other counterintelligence programs were terminated without explanation in a Hoover directive of April 28, 1971. The organizations and individuals were not identified at that time.

In the document made public yesterday, there was a general denial of unwarranted use during the 1972 and 1973 election campaigns of devices to intercept confidential conversations of SWP members, supporters and candidates. It acknowledged knowing of only one such wiretap—in 1972, on the home in Los Angeles of James P. Cannon, then national chairman, on the basis of a report to the FBI by the local police.

French Official Is Identified in Canard Bugging

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The coverage of a "bugging" of the offices of the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné today formally picked out at an identity parade a French counterespionage agent alleged to have been involved in bugging the Canard's offices.

But Micheline Bertin later failed to pick out the voice of the same man, Inspector Georges Laborde of the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, when tested again by Examining Magistrate Alain Bernard.

Mrs. Bertin, who said Inspector Laborde had asked her three times for the keys to the Canard's offices, said, "I know faces very well. In my job as concierge I have to watch who I give keys to. This man came to see me several times, and I saw him much more than any other witness."

Inspector Laborde told Magistrate Bernard that he had a beard at the time she says she got to recognize him and added that "160 witnesses [his colleagues at work] can confirm it."

Four other witnesses called today—two workmen, an electrician and the concierge's husband—all failed positively to identify the inspector.

The secret agent has filed libel suits against a weekly news magazine and a radio station which quoted Mrs. Bertin as saying that he took part in the attempted bugging.

Gunman Stalked Rich Chicagoan For 2 Days, Then Changed Mind

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Death stalked Chicago businessman Samuel Popell for two days before a would-be killer had a change of heart and contacted authorities, the police said today.

They said two California men had been hired to kill the kitchen-gadget millionaire and one of them followed Mr. Popell for two days with a pistol, waiting for a chance to strike. The man never got the opportunity and returned to California where he and another man decided to confess the plot to the police, the authorities said.

In California, the police arrested Mr. Popell's estranged wife, Eloise, 48, and Daniel M. Ayers, 37, of Santa Ana. They are accused of hiring the two men, who were not identified.

The police said both men may escape charges in return for their testimony at the trial of Mr. Ayers and Mrs. Popell, who were arraigned yesterday in Long Beach on charges of conspiracy to commit murder. A trial date will be set at a preliminary hearing Jan. 31.

Investigators in California said the alleged deal was for \$30,000 before the murder and \$25,000 after.

The authorities said that had Mr. Popell died before a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Popell would have inherited at least one-third of an estate estimated at \$150 million.

Mrs. Popell was a waitress in a Chicago restaurant before she met her husband. Through a lawyer, Mr. Popell made only one comment on the incident: "I'm happy to be alive."

former CIA employee, reportedly contends that the agency has been "absolutely unsuccessful" in gathering information about the Russians through traditional espionage techniques, but that it has been "very effective" in the so-called third-world nations.

Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. of the District Court in Alexandria, Va., ruled in 1973 that the former CIA agent, Victor L. Marchetti, must submit his manuscript to the CIA for approval before publication.

But both he and the U.S. Court of Appeals left open the possibility of challenging any changes that the agency might want to make and, last fall, after the manuscript had been submitted and the agency specified 225 deletions, Mr. Marchetti and his co-author, John Marks, filed their lawsuit.

The CIA director, William E. Colby, made his request for a closed-door hearing last week, after Judge Bryan, at the request of the authors, had ordered the agency to provide certain material to the authors, their publisher and their expert witnesses.

The authors and the publisher had argued that they needed the material to prepare their lawsuit. Mr. Colby told Judge Bryan, in a three-page affidavit, that the material covered by the ruling was "highly classified" and that the ruling could thus lead to "serious harm to the national defense interests of the United States."

But Judge Bryan, in a decision filed in court Wednesday and received by attorneys in the case yesterday, stood by his original ruling requiring the production of the documents. In a two-page ruling, he rejected Mr. Colby's request for reconsideration of the matter and for a chance to explain his request. In addition, he denied the CIA's alternative request that he allow the original ruling to be appealed.

Judge Bryan said that the authors and publisher needed the material to challenge the CIA contention that the 225 items were classified material.

Indian State Reports Ten Killed in Riots

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Troops patrolled the streets of two major cities in the State of Gujarat today after rioting over food shortages and mounting inflation claimed at least 10 lives.

Officials in Ahmedabad, the capital of the western Indian state, said police this morning killed two persons and wounded four in this town of Visnagar, bringing the death toll for two days of bloody riots to 10.

Despite the use of troops and a curfew, officials reported scores of incidents of arson, looting and other violence in Ahmedabad and Baroda. Police used rifles, clubs and tear gas at several places to fight mobs armed with stones, bricks and iron bars. No official estimates were available of the number injured, but it was unofficially put at well over 100.

The trouble followed weeks-long protests by students against the soaring cost of living—up 24 percent in one year—and the cutting of food rations because of short supplies.

Several cities and towns in Gujarat observed a general strike and businesses shut down for the second day today, obeying a call from student groups, leftist trade unions and the rightist Jan Sangh party.

Officials said the curfew imposed on Baroda last night will continue until tomorrow. Troops with orders to shoot offenders on sight continued to patrol the industrial city, south of the capital.

Battalions of the paramilitary Border Security Force were sent into Ahmedabad this morning to help police quell continued rioting. The curfew in that city will remain in force until Sunday, it was announced.

State Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi today and pleaded for more food for the state from central stocks, which themselves are reported running dangerously low in a hand-to-mouth year.



HISTORICAL TREASURES ENDANGERED—One of the four ancient Roman horses over the main entrance of St. Mark's Basilica in Venice being removed by workers this week to begin a long-debated attempt at saving them from the ravages of pollution. After more than a decade of talks the church decided to move the 1,900-year-old horses to St. Mark's museum for study by experts and a possible coating with a protective wax to seal out chemicals from nearby industries.

First Big Innovation in 200 Years

Encyclopaedia Britannica to Change Format

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The Encyclopaedia Britannica is coming out in a new form—its first major innovation in more than 200 years of publication.

Plans for the new version of the American-based encyclopedia have been in progress for about 25 years, and active work has been under way for at least a dozen years.

In its forthcoming form—the first complete sets are due Feb. 22, with the publication date in mid-March—the encyclopedia will be a three-part work.

The retail price is expected to be \$550, compared with \$498 for the current edition. A New York bookseller said he expected to offer sets for about \$360.

First Volume
The first volume, Propædia, sets forth a classification of all knowledge into 10 parts, each with a long essay.

The Propædia presents what Mortimer J. Adler, director of planning for the Britannica, called "the circle of knowledge." He suggests that a reader may enter or leave at any point.

Next comes Micropædia, a 10-volume reference dictionary of 10,000 pages, lavishly illustrated in color.

Finally, there is Macropædia, 19 volumes of substantive essays ranging the world of learning, with articles from 750 to 250,000 words each. Twelve articles are book length.

The encyclopedia, conceived in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1768, was first printed there in three volumes, completed in 1771. The Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. was purchased by Sears, Roebuck and Co. in 1930, but the reference work has been published in this country, officially, since 1910. Before that, there were many pirated editions.

The encyclopedia has not had a new edition since the 14th, in 1929. Since then, volumes have been revised, but without any numerical identification as to

Ireland to Bring Family Planning Group to Court

DUBLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Irish Republic's attorney general is taking the country's Family Planning Association to court for allegedly violating laws banning the advertising and sale of contraceptives.

The decision to prosecute was made after the republic's supreme court upheld the right of a private citizen to bring contraceptives into Ireland, which is 95 percent Catholic.

Three summonses have been issued against the planning group. The first alleges the association offered contraceptives for sale. The second accuses it of breaking censorship laws by distributing family planning literature. The third accuses the association of advertising contraceptives.

A hearing is set for Feb. 19. The summonses were issued Dec. 20, the day after the Supreme Court ruled that the 28-year-old wife of a Dublin fisherman had the right to import contraceptives. However, this historic decision did not permit the sale of them.

Sieff Leaves Hospital

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—J. Edward Sieff, 68, president of the Marks & Spencer chain of stores, yesterday left a hospital where he had been treated for mouth wounds inflicted two weeks ago by an armed intruder at the Sieff home in London. Arab terrorists claimed responsibility for the attack on the prominent Zionist.

Obituaries

R.F. Cleveland, 76, Son of U.S. President

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11 (AP).—Richard F. Cleveland, 76, the eldest son of President Grover Cleveland, died at his home here yesterday following a long illness.

Mr. Cleveland, a Baltimore lawyer and civic leader, had been confined to his home for the last two years because of a chronic pulmonary illness.

Born in Princeton, N.J., Mr. Cleveland attended private schools in Switzerland before entering Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. After graduating from Exeter in 1915, he enrolled at Princeton University.

Served in Marines
He served with the Marine Corps in World War I. After the war, he joined the diplomatic corps and served for six months in Peking as a military attache to the American Legation in China. He then returned to Princeton where he graduated in 1919.

After attending Harvard Law School, he moved to Baltimore in 1924 and went to work for the law firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes. Mr. Cleveland retired from the firm 1969 as senior member.

He participated in presidential campaigns of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alf Landon, Wendell Willkie and Dwight D. Eisenhower. He was a close friend of Maryland Gov. Albert C. Ritchie and was mentioned as a possible Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1932. His father was president twice from 1895 to 1899 and from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Cleveland married Ellen Douglas Gaylor in 1923. Their marriage ended in divorce. Mr. Cleveland remarried in 1943, to Jessie Maxwell Black.

Christopher Thoron

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Christopher Thoron, 44, president of the American University in Cairo, died here Wednesday of cancer.

Mr. Thoron took over as head of the institution in 1969 after serving 10 years in the U.S. Foreign Service.

Jan Blahoslav Kozak

PRAGUE, Jan. 11 (AP).—Jan Blahoslav Kozak, 83, a philosopher who taught in the United States during World War II, has died in Prague.

He escaped the Nazis in 1939 and joined the faculty at Ohio's Oberlin College. He was known also for his wartime broadcasts to occupied Czechoslovakia. After Czechoslovakia turned Communist in 1948, Mr. Kozak faded into the background and there is a 20-year gap in his publishing activities. In 1968, during the liberalization era, he published a work on Tomas G. Masaryk.

Mr. Kozak, a native of Rochester, N.Y., was a graduate of the University of Rochester and of Columbia University. Following service with the U.S. Army, he joined the Department of State in 1937 and served in Algiers, Stockholm, Quebec and Washington. In October, 1973, Mr. Kozak returned to Washington from Reykjavik, Iceland, where he had served as the political officer of the U.S. Embassy since July, 1971.

Frederick S. Quin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Frederick Sherman Quin, 42,

U.S. Agency Warns Travelers Going to Philippines Healers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission warned a number of travelers going to the Philippines that the relief they seek at the hands of "psychic surgeons" may be in vain. But the travelers apparently were not listening.

"The FTC may have some reason to believe it [psychic surgery] won't work. We have reason to believe otherwise," said Raul Pisco of Vancouver, B.C., who was accompanying his ailing father.

A Philippine Airlines spokesman, Bert Lint, said there were no cancellations on Flight 105 last night. At least 45 persons aboard the flight were going to the Philippines to visit psychic surgeons.

Under terms of a temporary restraining order issued by a federal judge in Seattle Wednesday, the FTC was empowered to notify travelers that it consensu psychic surgery but to be an actual operation in which any tissue is removed from the body. In legal documents, the FTC defined psychic surgery as "purported to be a treatment by which the body is entered without surgical instruments, using only the bare hands."

1,000 Have Gone

The FTC estimated that about 1,000 persons, most of them from Washington state and many with terminal diseases, have gone to Philippine faith healers in the last 18 months.

The commission claims that two airlines, Pan American Airways and Northwest Orient Airlines, have been involved in promoting the psychic surgery tours and it is asking the Civil Aeronautics Board to investigate.

A Pan Am spokesman in Seattle said it is normal procedure for airlines to provide travel agents with the "shells" of travel brochures. The agencies then print in the particulars about a tour.

The spokesman said, "Sometimes we know what's in the brochure and sometimes we don't."

A spokesman for Northwest said regulations approved by the CAB allow airlines to prepare the brochure shells.

3 Travel Agencies

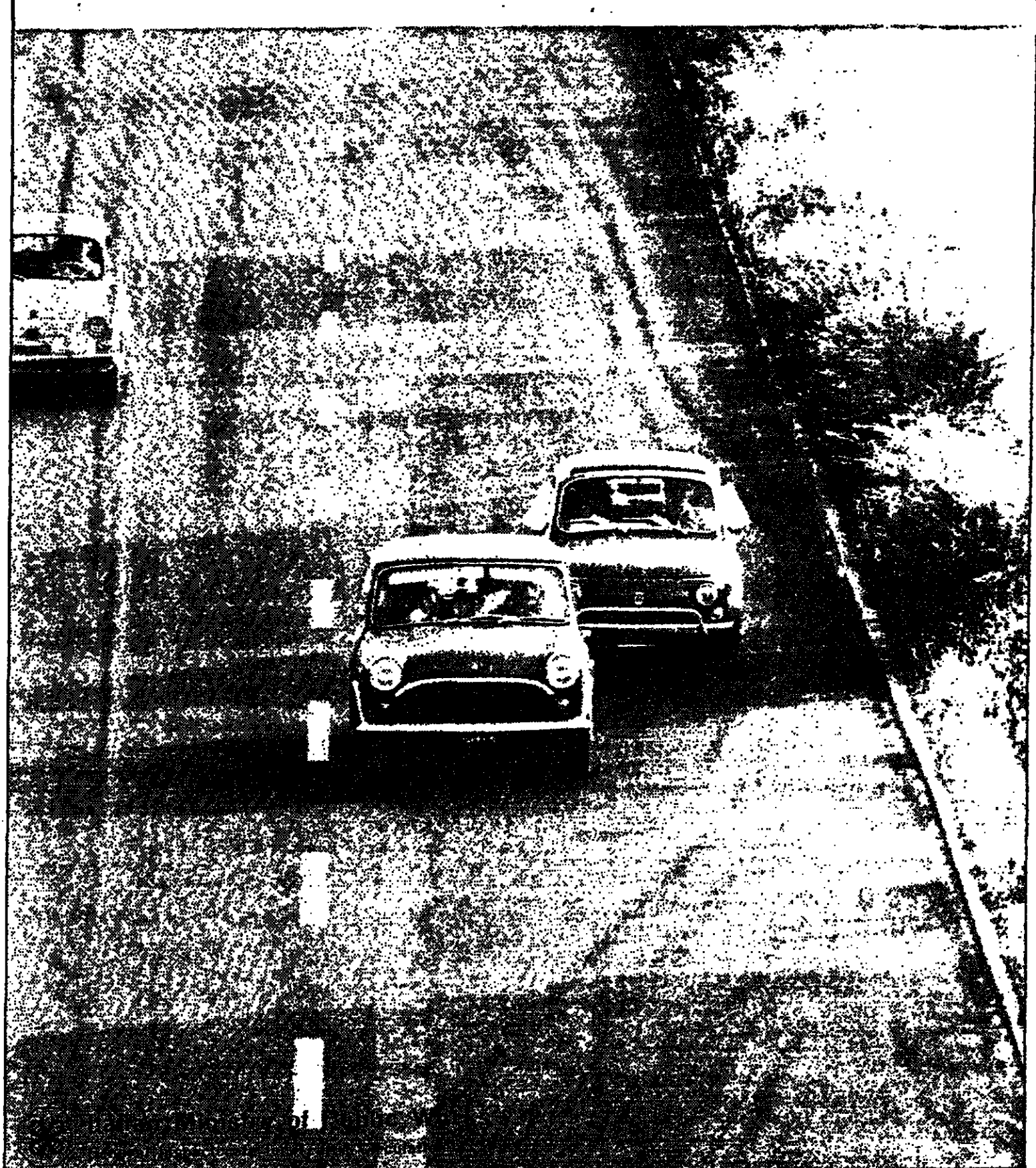
The FTC could sue for what the restraining order was issued names as defendants three travel agencies which arrange the tours.

"We believe in spiritual healing," Mr. Pisco said before his departure. He said he asked the FTC agent who contacted him and his father: "Have you gone to the Philippines to investigate?" He said the official replied, "No comment."

A 51-year-old postal clerk from Port Angeles, Wash., who would not identify herself, said she had already been treated once on a previous trip to the Philippines.

"Whether it is psychological or physical I don't know," she said. "But I couldn't care less. It really helped me."

A safe distance
or... a bad bump!



Around the European Galleries and Museums

Brussels

New Art Trends: André, Broodthaers, Buren, Gilbert & George, On Kawara, Long, Richter, Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to Feb. 3.

The Palais des Beaux Arts is launching the new year with an exhibition of work by eight contemporary artists. Most might be loosely lumped into conceptual category but each retains his individuality.

Carl André's path of copper carpet, running down the middle of three large rooms, links the whole exhibition area. Made up of flat, joined squares of copper, it is visually the handsomest single exhibit. Above it, Daniel Buren's striped canvas banners make a false ceiling at the far end of the copper strip lies

Broodthaers' environmental piece. Here Broodthaers takes old illustrations from bird and animal books published last century in Scotland and white enlarges and frames them to hang on the walls. Since the original small colored prints (on view too) are beautifully drawn and printed, the Broodthaers photographs have great fascination, showing exotic tropical birds and parakeets, elephants and other wild animals. In the center of the work, palm trees are grouped as a cool green core; a TV camera projects viewers onto a TV screen as they pass through the gallery, peering through the palms like the fauna on the walls.

Richard Long's giant cross in pine needles and cones laid out with meticulous care is roped off; footsteps could scatter the elements of this work of art into formlessness. Gerhard Richter's big color charts are like the enormous cards for choosing of wall paint or nail polish. Victor Burgin's textual art has a special black-floored area to itself. Work by On Kawara, a Japanese artist who lives in the United States, and Gilbert & George's nest of photographs, are all manifestations of current art experiments. The artists are all young, and have been chosen to give a glimpse, necessarily limited, of today's trends. It is a splendid initiative.

Also on view at the Palais des Beaux Arts is an exhibition of

Louise Nevelson's wood sculptures. There are none of her more recent plastic creations—the material can be so easily damaged that collectors are reluctant to lend her work in plastic. But the woods are varied and good. Her secretive black box patterns, barred and cubed and shelved and roofed, some made with doors, some immensely wide and tall, others tiny as a doll's house with chimney stacks and roof tiles, seem sagging and dense as a forest. A few are sprayed with gold and shimmer gracefully but the form remains dense and close-packed. It is hard to believe that Louise Nevelson is 74, the geometric forms sculpted in wood are so contemporary.

Hyper-Realism. Galerie Tsy Brachot, 62 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Feb. 2.

This gallery too turns to up-to-the-minute art, new realism. This must be the most visited art show in Brussels this month. The tableau scenes are a powerful draw; Duane Hanson's two boxes, one just felled with swollen eye and out mouth, the other poised over him, both uncanny replicas of real flesh and blood down to drops of sweat glistening on black skin, have little in common with conventional lifelike sculpture. John de Andrea's nude woman in polyester leaning on a handsome oak table with negligent grace has a startlingly real sparkle in her eyes, exactly lifelike blue-veined flesh, thick mop of pubic hair, well cut toenails. Upstairs, a woman sunbathes in a deckchair under a bright lamp, another sits on a

table, dressed this time. Portraits of couples, one unclothed, the other an older, fully dressed couple with a shy and touching air, are painted onto mirrors so that they seem to loom out as fully dimensional as the tableau figures. As one alert younger visitor remarked, it is a bit like a visit to Madame Tussaud's waxworks.

Thomas Blackwell imparts real beauty to his paintings of motorbikes, all accurately observed from photographs he takes himself under lights arranged to get the reflection he wants. Kacere specializes in curves, concentrating on fleshy female undulations thinly draped with folds of material; his hyper-realism tends to cross the frontier of erotic art into magazine titillation. The Belgian Deloit juxtaposes his female flesh with chrome or metal objects, revolvers, faucets. Most are American artists, but a small group of European artists, quietly working in this vein for some time, now find themselves included in a mainstream movement. Peter Klasen's dental chair, Groll's textured painting of man's suit jacket, De Clerck's garden tool against a house, fit in with dignity.

—RONA DOBSON.

Paris

Chablis, Galerie l'Œil de Bouff, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Feb. 2.

Chablis is a Moroccan woman who, about 10 years ago, received a vocation as a painter. Not having painted before, and unfamiliar with the art styles of the day,

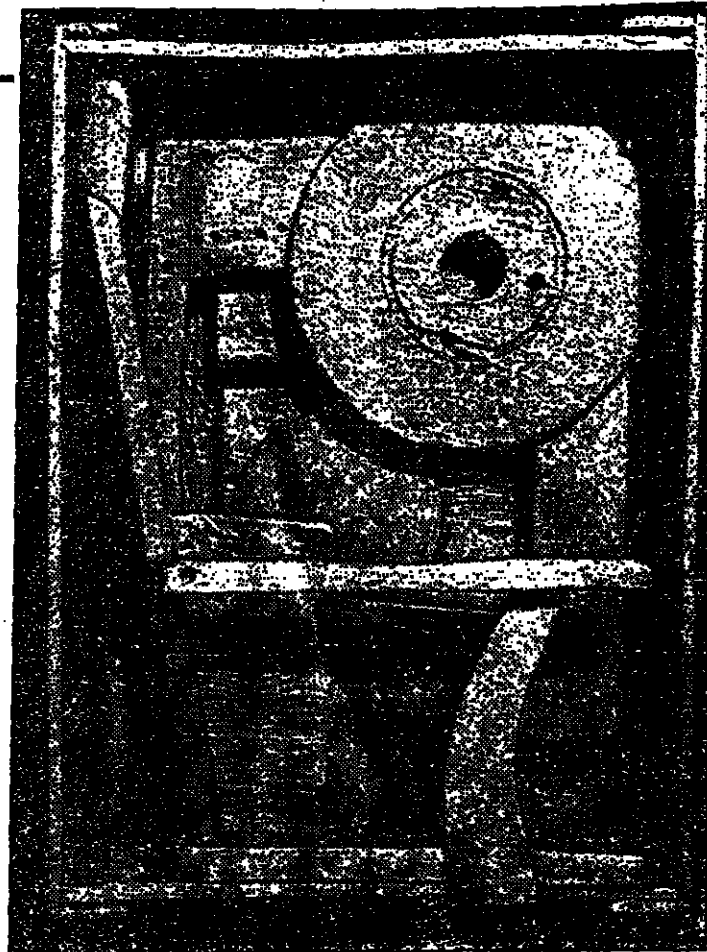
she has produced works with all the vigor and authority and much of the stylistic approach of the best of COBRA. In fact she has an advantage over COBRA artists who are obliged to conceptualize their approach and at the same time expend energy keeping intellectually at arms length. Her taste and feeling are not obliged to make a detour through the mind—they burst out to immediate delight on her canvas. The colors are raw and some of them have the curious flavor of violet candy or exotic spice. The draftsmanship is unlearned, awkward and splendidly authoritative.

James Rosenquist, Galerie Soumehand, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Jan. 30.

Standard pop, by a painter who helped set the standards of pop.

Vera Sakhelashvili, Jiri John and Paysages, Galerie Remontures, 46 Rue Berger, Paris 1, to Feb. 2.

Sakhelashvili assembles elements of wood and metal, repetitive forms from broken pianos, etc., into handsome little constructions that are often effective and even expressive. The engravings of Jiri John are delicate patterns from which discreetly emerge such organic elements as grains of wheat or seeds of various sorts, leaves or fruit. "Paysages," the title of the third show in this gallery, is crossed out by a large green X, suggesting that the works displayed are the negation of landscape painting—and such, indeed, is the case. Works



"Royal Winds III" by Louise Nevelson (1960), now on exhibition at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels.

by 18 artists including Babou, Cucco, Fantl, Monory, Recalcati, Theimer, Zeimert, et al.

Picasso, Cocteau and Others, Galerie Ende Weill, 6 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to Jan. 30.

Ceramics by Picasso and Cocteau, jewels designed by Cocteau,

rugs woven after designs by Ernst, Masson, Miró, Picasso and others.

Caerkinisky and Passera, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Jan. 19.

Swatches of painted cloth

Golden Gate Bridge Is Top U.S. 'Wonder'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is the top man-made tourist attraction in the United States, according to a travel industry poll, the U.S. Commerce Department said yesterday.

The poll to determine the "seven man-made wonders of the U.S." placed Mt. Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota second, followed by the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, Hoover Dam on the Colorado River in Arizona and Nevada, Disney World in Florida, and Gateway Arch in St. Louis.

Pro Musica To Disband

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The New York Pro Musica Antiqua, for two decades the leading ensemble in this country dedicated to the performance of medieval and Renaissance music, will be disbanded at the end of its current season. The announcement was made by Mrs. Noah Greenberg, president of the Pro Musica board.

The decision to end the operations of the ensemble was made reluctantly, but unanimously, by the board members in a meeting on Dec. 28.

"Money was a major factor," Mrs. Greenberg said, "but the uncertainty of bookings and the fact that George Houle, the current musical director, had decided to return to California were also significant."

Pro Musica, which gave its first public concert at the New School for Social Research in April, 1953, was founded by Noah Greenberg, who was its musical director until his death at the age of 48 on Jan. 9, 1968.

Under his dynamic leadership, the group quickly established its authority in the early-music field, and despite the recalcitrant nature of the works it sang and played and its pioneering in unfamiliar performance styles, it achieved extraordinary popularity.

At the height of its activity and influence, Pro Musica was giving some 175 performances annually in America and abroad. In this, its final season, it is doing about 100 performances.

Mr. Houle, who taught at Stanford University before joining Pro Musica, is returning to California to teach. He said Wednesday that he regretted deeply the "passing of a great institution that served so long as a beacon for all people interested in early music."

Mrs. Greenberg said that the nonprofit Pro Musica corporation is faced with "enormous liabilities." "If the tours and performances we have to fulfill do not lose money, and if we can sell our library and instrument collection for what we think they are worth, we should just about come out even."

She estimated the value of the library at \$50,000 and that of the instrument collection at \$30,000. "We will sell them as an intact collection, if possible," she said.

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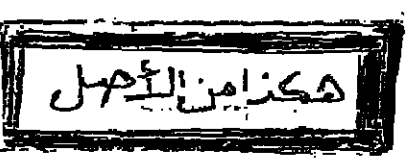
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YORK Music Disband IE ART MARKET Some Revealing Omissions

By Souren Melikian
LONDON (IHT).—In "Art at Auction," a Sotheby Parke auction survey of the 1972-73 season, the omissions are often significant as the entries. For instance, the "antiquities" artment (in charge of all sorts of antiquities as well as Nepalese, etan, Indian, African and native art) has nothing to say at Near Eastern objects or "Asian bronzes." For good reason: They did poorly in the auction. Instead, there are a few pictures of the Rarotonga figure (from the Cook Islands) that sold for \$44,000 in November, 1972, and of a Tibetan bronze figure that made \$60,000 in July, 1973.

This illustrates the strengths and weaknesses of "Art at Auction"—it is not a guidebook to realistic price levels. But it does suggest what categories are doing well and which ones are not. It is a good promotional attempt in seasons to come. It is applied to objects that are as does to paintings (IHT, Jan. 12).

Chinese Objects

Chinese objects sold extremely well. To pay \$58,000—even in devalued pounds of June, 1973—for a small dish requires a lot of enthusiasm. The 15th-century dish carried the character mark of the emperor Wan Li (1424-1435), a mark that is now as good as gold. The turquoise-blue glaze on the dish and even subtler white glaze were the main attractions. At least for those who missed the two dragons incised under a white glaze. The same dish was sold in 1946 for \$130 and again in 1968 for \$3,800. The reason for its remarkable rise in value is that it is probably the finest example of its type to be seen at auction or elsewhere. In addition, it had been in the famous Parfitt collection, since the provenance made it more attractive.

More significant was the price paid at the same sale for a much later piece—\$50,000. This was a small slender vase (15.5 inches high) with no decoration. The glaze, characterized by "peach-bloom" by the auctioneers, was perfect. However, perfect, it would hardly have fetched such a price had it not belonged to J. Pierpont Morgan.

A few days later, a pair of turquoise vases covered in green in the shape of a peach, sold for \$72,000, showing at the price paid between early and late Chinese works has been lost. The vase (39 1/2 centimeters high) had a hideous turquoise decoration in mauve, blue, turquoise, green, red and white. A few more mind-boggling shades. Two years ago, the price would have been a third less.

Water Buffalo

The turquoise made the \$71,000 ring water buffalo, sold March 1973, seem almost cheap. At the time, the turquoise was the most expensive of the Chinese art objects. The turquoise and the buffalo could be argued to be the best preserved, "finest" of their type to appear at auction in the past generation.

Because Japanese dealers had been behind the rising prices for Chinese works and because they had suddenly disappeared from the salerooms, many European dealers fear that a slump is on the horizon. But, it seems to me that record prices, totally unrelated to general art market trends, may again be expected in this category next season. I am convinced that Chinese art is firmly entrenched because the doors to China are closed when it comes to exporting antiquities. The two strongest markets for Chinese art objects remain Britain and the United States where such objects are more highly prized than ever.

At the opposite geographical pole of the market, top quality European porcelain experienced a similar boom. A Meissen coffee pot painted in Augsburg by Sabina Auerwerth for her husband Isaac Rosenfeld on 18th-century porcelain might not have aroused everybody's enthusiasm. Aesthetically, the pot (31 centimeters high) had little to recommend it—its gaudy chinoiserie borders on the vulgar. But the concealed monogram, SA, and the establishing the identity of the artist, made it unusual. The coffee pot had been in the collection of Mary Lees Johnstone and that was enough to raise the price to a staggering \$40,000.

Italian faience has been affected in the same way. A Castel Durante service painted by Nicola Fallipario around 1515 went for \$20,000 last March. Again, it had all the pluses that make prices skyrocket. The artist was identified as was the patron

(Isabelle d'Este). The subject matter—Aeneas carrying his father Anchises from burning Troy with his son Ascanius following behind—could be described in detail. It had been copied from an engraving by the so-called "Master of the Dis" who, in turn, had been inspired by Raphael. Plates from this service are also to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the British Museum and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, England—all splendid references. In addition, the plate in question had been successively in the Morosini collection (one of the top Venetian collections in the past century), the Mannheim collection in Paris, which is even more famous, the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, the William Randolph Hearst collection and finally in the collection of Giuseppe Caruso.

If one leads through the porcelain section of "Art at Auction," one cannot help being struck by the general upward price trend of many wares done in an academic style, highly polished and colorful.

A pair of so-called Vienna Lehenrin vases, dripping in gold on a deep-blue ground with lots of neo-medieval figures, was expensive at \$1,700. A Royal Worcester porcelain vase by James Hadley, dated 1888, with a kind of neo-Renaissance decoration, was even more expensive at \$1,950. It had, of course, a molded signature "impressed and printed" crowned circle mark in price and a code mark indicating that it had been made in 1888 in Model No. 1264. Fanatics for detail could hardly wish for more. Aesthetically, the vases were not far removed from the earlier works that had inspired them.

These records, it seems to me, reflect a change in taste, a new affection for the academic, the saccharine 18th-century art that was consigned, a few years ago, to commercial oblivion. It seems likely that this shift in taste may cause a rise in prices for Louis XV and Louis XVI knickknacks in porcelain and enamel.

This could explain the \$6,800 paid for an ennobled bonheur du jour (small desk) with decorative porcelain inlaid made in Germany around 1880. The 17th-century objects that are going up in price are those that come closest to the "past," or rather, those that provide a Hollywood vision of it.

Just as significant as record prices have been the certain market weaknesses. Archaeological objects from the Near East—excepting Greek and Roman—were not doing very well. As usual, there are exceptions. The most obvious one is classical Egyptian art. Unlike most ancient work, it lends itself to very precise dating and identification. The same applies to classical Greek pottery. A very fine Attic vase, circa 510 BC, brought a comfortable \$2,800 in July, 1973. Nevertheless, archaeological objects can prove to be disappointing investments. A Romano-Egyptian stucco portrait from the Fayum—of a very fine quality—fetched only \$1,300 in July, 1973, hardly more—in absolute terms—than the \$850 it had made in 1964 at Sotheby's. An unusual ensemble of Roman sculpture was sold in December—it consisted of marble statues and reliefs bought in Italy in the mid-18th century by the 2d Earl of Shelburne who later became the first Marquess of Lansdowne—it has been in the Lansdowne collection ever since. The historical significance of this group of works should have boosted prices. There was a life-size marble figure of Paris, done

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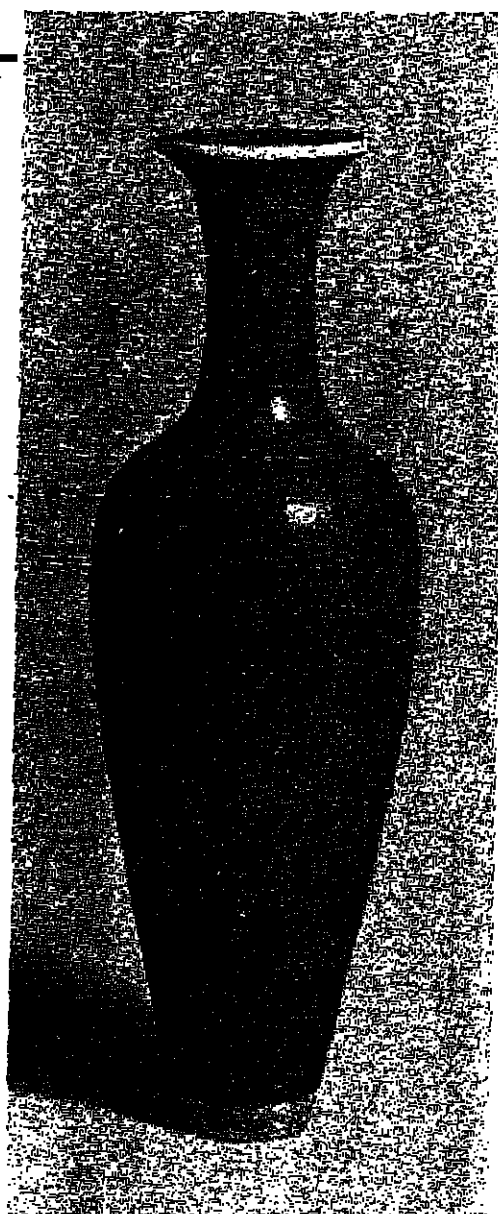
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ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (IHT).—This is how New York critics rate new stage productions:

"More Than You Deserve," a musical at the Public Theater, written by Michael Weller and composed by Jim Steinman, with lyrics by both, is a satire about American military action in the Mekong Delta. It's a "twisted, puerile, vulgar and miserable jest," says William Glover of the Associated Press. "Ever so youthful-cut-out and juvenile profound," the undertaking is no second "Hair," the critic says. Kim Friedman directs the cast of 17 "with excellent gusto, devoted to the show's harsh and heartless; it never really comes to terms with the horrors of Vietnam, ostensibly its subject." Douglas Watt of the Daily News said it was "savage, raunchy and terribly uneven; while Richard Watts

"Richard II," the Royal Shakespeare Company's success at

"Short Eyes" by Miguel Piñero, 27-year-old playwright, poet and former prison inmate, had its world premiere at Theater of the Riverside Church. Mel Gussow of The New York Times describes Piñero as "an original writer, whose plays will be anticipated and whose success for many years to come." "Short Eyes" is, as the subtitle indicates, about "The Killing of a Sex Offender by the inmates of the House of Detention Awaiting Trial." The offender—"short eyes" in prison slang—is white. All but one of the other inmates are black or Puerto Rican. "Despite their own records," Gussow says, "they think of the sex offender as the true criminal, an object of disgust. 'Short Eyes' is not a perfect play. At moments its plotting is too tricky." But the play is "instructive and provocative." Marvin Felix Camillo directed a cast made up mostly of ex-inmates.

"Richard II," the Royal Shakespeare Company's success at

LONDON THEATER Comedy and Melodrama and Some Sour Notes

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 11 (IHT).—Two sour plays this week: one—David Fitzsimmons' "Judies" at the Comedy—a comedy; the other—David Rudkin's "Ashes" at the Open Space—a melodrama.

Mr. Rudkin attempts to link private tragedy—a young couple's failure to have children—with public—the violent upheavals in Northern Ireland. In this he fails, for the personal disaster of two lives made empty and rootless is a poor metaphor for the Irish troubles, despite some heavy symbolism of the wife's miscarriage with twins, a dead child dragging a healthy one to a bloody, premature death.

Mr. Rudkin is an apocalyptic playwright. His language is fierce, charged with emotion, clothed with images of blood, death and sex. His characters describe in graphic detail the aftermath of a bomb explosion—"The mothers of a pregnant woman skewered on a bus stop spike"—and talk casually of castrated pigs grubbing up their own testicles and eating them. His language often falls into the rhythms of Victorian melodrama. The husband laments at one point: "If I had been content, my wife would have her womb this day."

The Writing

It is writing that is both powerful and shocking at its best and seems energized by some deep, private pain. Yet the images are often overblown, dissipating their emotional charge. And Mr. Rudkin piles horror on horror. When the wife becomes pregnant, she not only miscarries but has to have her uterus removed, and the couple's attempt to adopt a child ends in failure.

The opening of the play is lighter in mood, with brisk satire at the expense of doctors and



RECORD HOLDER—Roy Dotrice whose "Brief Lives," a one-man show based on the memoirs of the 17th-century biographer John Aubrey, ran for 213 performances in 1969, a world record run for a solo actor. He will open in the same show Tuesday at the Mayfair, London.

specialists, as the couple trail from one to the other in an attempt to discover why they cannot conceive, although neither is apparently infertile.

The act of sex becomes more

ated from his family, rejected for not sharing their violent, simplistic anti-Catholic views.

The play becomes more self-pitying as it continues, ending with arias of bitterness and misery. It is well acted by Peter McEnery as the husband and Lynn Fairleigh as the wife, changing from exuberance to apathy, and Ian Collier as a succession of sex experts, and Penny Ryder as several unympathetic and feuding women. Pam Brighton directs.

I enjoyed David Fitzsimmons' "Judies" when I first saw it at the Howl. On its transfer to the Comedy Theatre, it remains a clever, heartless comedy of the transformation of Stanley (John Alderton) from a shy, virginal mother's boy into a randy male chauvinist pig at the hands of two sexually voracious teachers, played with bitchy relish by Pauline Collins and Christine Hargreaves. It is a first play, and a very promising one, and often funny, however much one may dislike its sexual attitudes. It is, though, somewhat thin stuff for a West End theater and is often sustained by the sensitivity of John Alderton's performance.

Under the general title of "Family Romances," a season of three plays directed by Jonathan Miller opens at the Greenwich Theatre on Thursday. The first production is Ibsen's "Ghosts," with a cast that includes Anthony Brown, Peter Eyre, Nicola Pagetti, Robert Stephens, and Irene Worth, and it will be followed by Chekhov's "The Seagull" and Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

"Mousetrap" Moving

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Agatha Christie's thriller "The Mousetrap," which claims the world record for the longest run at a single theater, will close March 22 at the Ambassadors. It will reopen March 23 at St. Martin's Theatre next door. "The Mousetrap" has to change theaters yesterday after the 8,777th performance, because the lease on the Ambassadors is running out.

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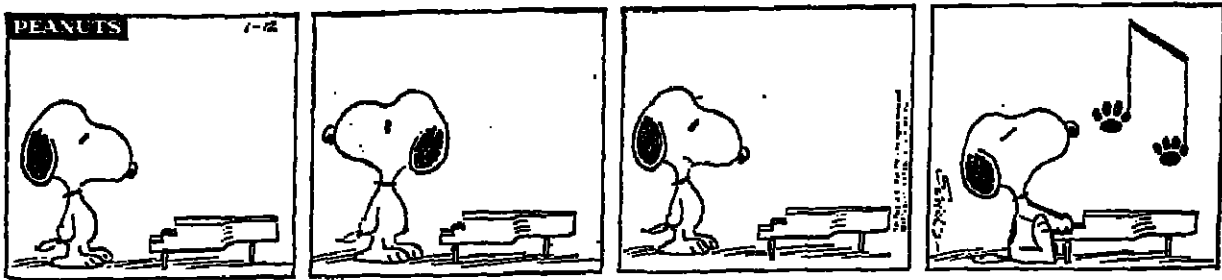
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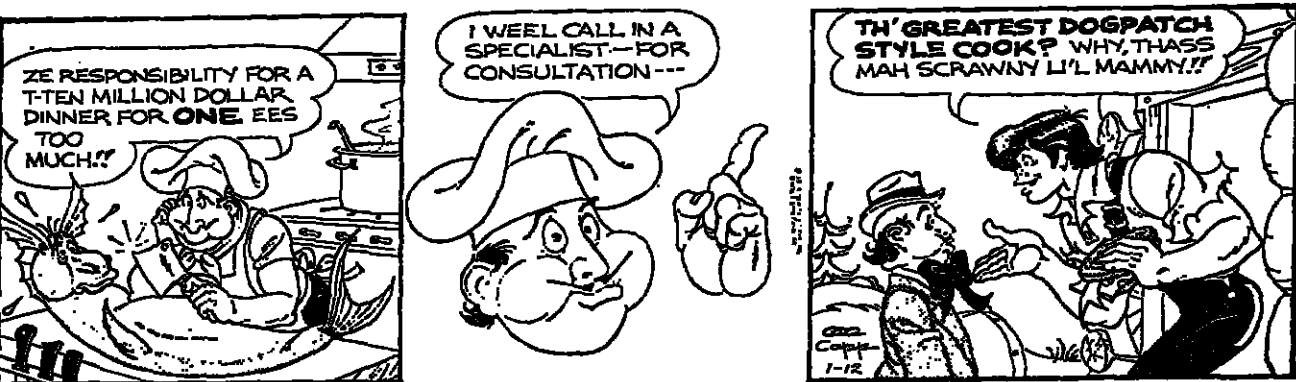
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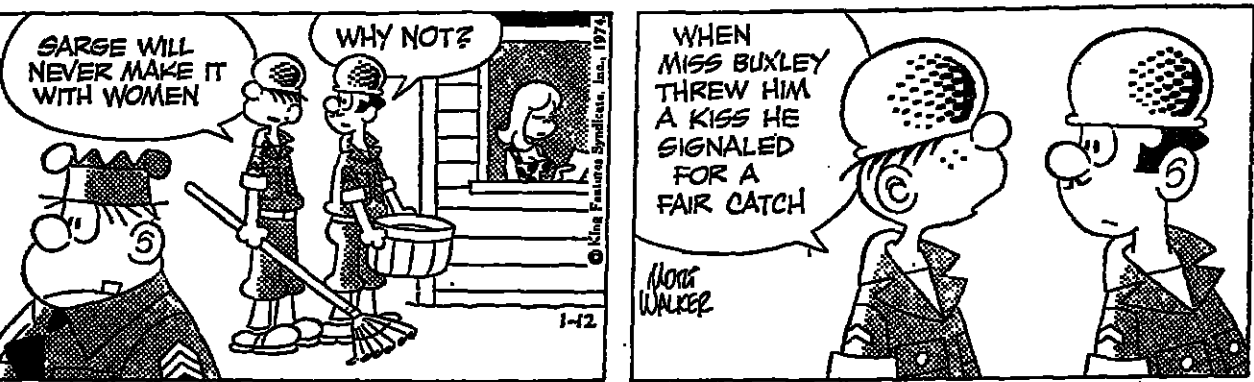
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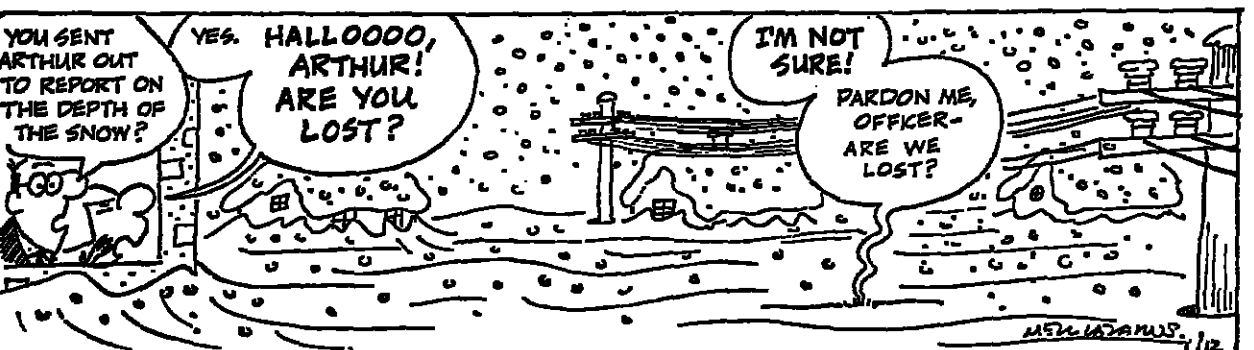
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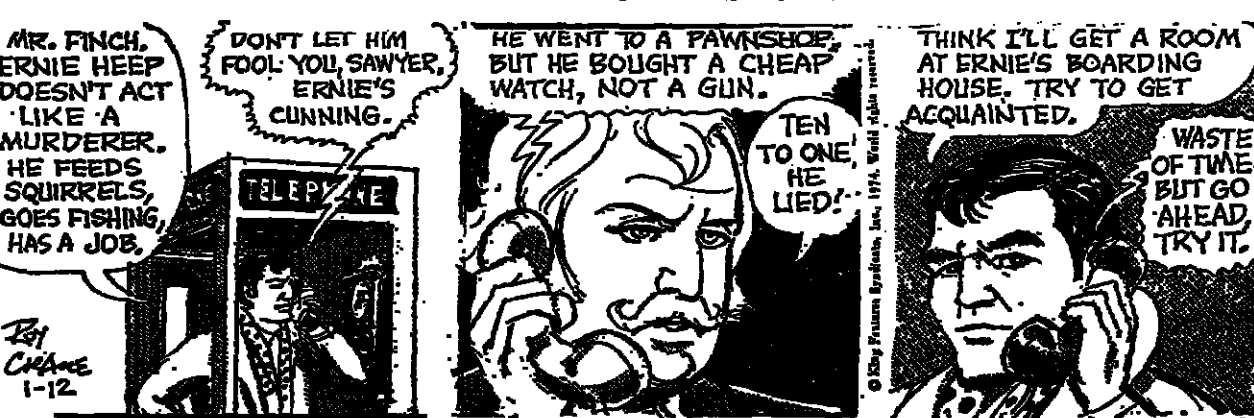
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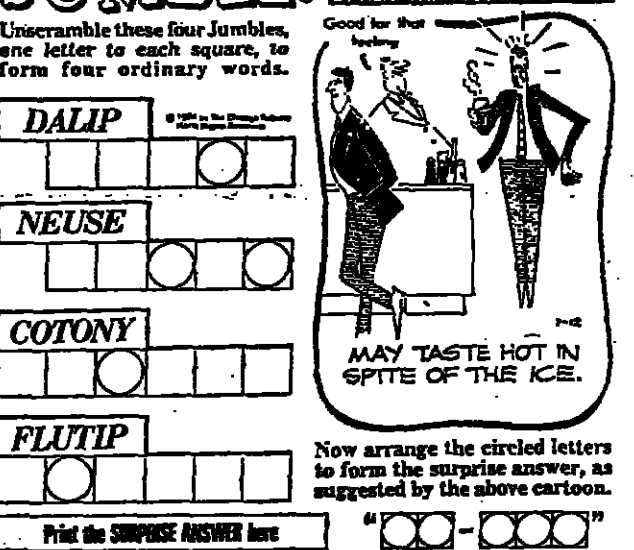


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BOOKS

MARTHA GRAHAM

By Don McDonagh. Illustrated. Praeger. 341 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MARTHA Graham emancipated both women and dance from the tyranny of prettiness. Just as she reintroduced the law of gravity into dance—by bringing it down to earth—so she brought out the gravity of her sex as well. If women soared in ballet, they hove down in Graham. Her work was a flat-footed confrontation with the anatomy of femininity. While ballet embellished women—even in dying, they were graceful as swans—Miss Graham investigated their anguish. Her choreography was as realistic as ballet was artificial.

The world, of course, was not ready for anything truly radical. Some found her dances ugly, and sometimes, I suppose, they may well have been, for beauty is only one among many of women's options. There is no denying the fact that the obligation to be beautiful is extremely confining. Anyone who sits through a poorly balanced evening of ballet, I sometimes have, will recognize this. I think modern art uses the ugly at least as much as the beautiful and it is necessary to remember that both these words are highly imprecise. Miss Graham transcends both definitions. It might be best to say that she plays them off against each other.

I remember seeing Miss Graham years ago at a theater where Katherine Dunham, the primitive dancer, had appeared the week before. Two smart-looking women sitting in front of me had apparently attended the other program too, for after a long, particularly anguished solo by Miss Graham, one of them turned to the other and said: "Well, my dear, Dunham did fertility and here's Martha with menopause." Like witicism the remark may be unfair, but it raises an interesting question: "Why shouldn't Miss Graham do a dance about menopause? The end of fertility is almost as dramatic in the life of a woman as its beginning—and if anyone could choreograph this, she could. For all I know, I may in fact have seen her do it, under the guise of Greek tragedy."

As Don McDonagh observed in his much needed critical biography of Martha Graham, she left very few female emotions unchoreographed. She has always been the most militant feminist who ever lived, and the most talented. In both ballet and society, women had been "only a bird in a gilded cage." When Miss Graham opened the cage, the bird became a bat out of hell, among other things. She sweated, stamped her feet in defiance, panted instead of pirouetted, brought the heavy burden of her body and soul on to the stage. Many of Miss Graham's dances might justly be called vibrations. Here was a striptease with a vengeance, as she tore off veil after veil to show us facets of femininity that many men—and not a few women—might have preferred to keep under cover.

Mr. McDonagh, who is a dance critic for The New York Times, traces Miss Graham's evolution as the gropes for her vocabulary, finds and refines it. He shows us how she used breathing as a connective beat, how her movements arose always out of dramatic necessity, never expediency. He follows her from her early perceptive, transitional intrinsically, she created when her fight was won and she knew she could afford it. Interviewing friends, associates and members of her company, painstakingly researching the 50 years of her career, he tells us about her feelings, her thinking, her reading, her approach to both choreography and training.

Though he must have been hampered by the discussion that has haunted the Graham Company for at least a decade, by Miss Graham's own unwillingness to explain herself, by the silence imposed on those who wished to stay in her favor, Mr. McDonagh has given us a commendably detailed picture.

Since Miss Graham is such an intense subject, he has kept his own tone under discreet control. Realizing that no words can convey the experience of her dancing, he resists this rhetorical temptation and does a good job of describing her work. He is particularly adept at relating Miss Graham's themes to her life, taking the tension between her puritan background and her thrust toward freedom as the source of her early American pieces, and her hauteur, her increasing sense of pose, as the impulse behind her later absorption in Greek drama and mythology.

He does not hesitate to say of Miss Graham that "she was interested in herself and the present." Anything she could not perform, she tended to dismiss. Originally, she admitted meniscus her company only because she needed them as pylons around which she could career. Though she fell in love more than once, we get the impression that she merely "used" men in what women would call a "sexist" way. She showed little interest in choreographing their problems, beyond casting them, as Mr. McDonagh puts it, as "ringmaster" and "acrobat," apt evocations of Erik Hawkins and Mervyn Cunniff.

In referring to her imperious Mr. McDonagh reminds us that, before she became famous, this may have been the only force holding her company together. Remarking that, in the last decade, "she had become the hostess of her own fame," he is generous enough to see this not only as a punishment she brought on herself, but also as the isolation that always threatens genius.

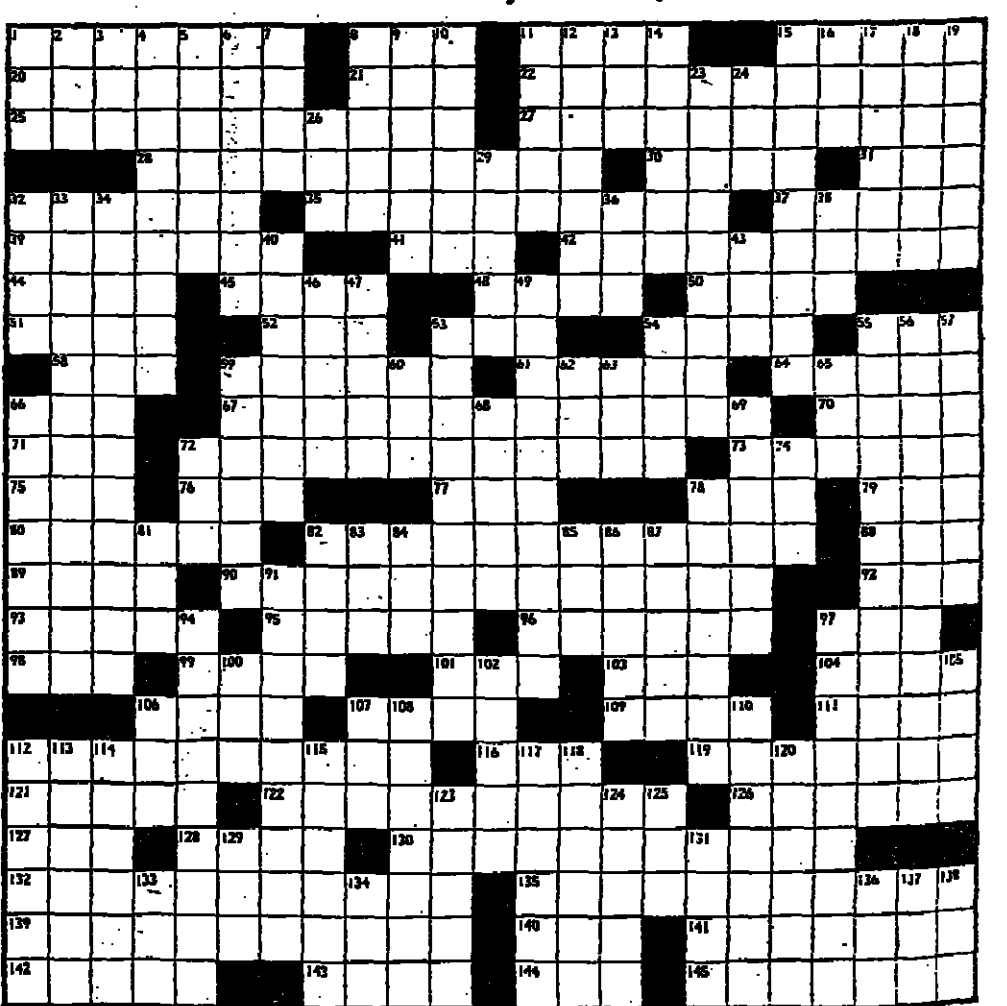
When Miss Graham said that she invented nothing, only rediscovered what the human body could do, it was perhaps her one moment of modesty. But even if we accepted this understatement, it would still place her among those few who have carried our image of ourselves beyond our wildest imagining—and who did it, for the most part, against our own stubborn wills.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

MIXED DOUBLES—By Edward J. O'Brien



DOWN

17—Editor (Bibb).
18—Wife.
19—Appeared.
20—Long outburst hit.
21—Day, in Ham-burg.
22—Hundredweight.
23—Sabbath.
24—You love! Let.
25—Rematches.
26—Hatchling victim.
27—O. S. handling family.
28—Go by again.
29—W. W. X. award.
30—Vocality, for short.
31—Cesar's abas.
32—Gov. agency.

ACROSS

1—Words after dress.
2—Cathedral abbr.
3—12 in Baby.
4—Cantal bedies.
5—Rudyard.
6—Architect L.M.
7—Force a story.
8—Abbr.
9—Sponser, s.r.
10—Shift the balance of power.
11—Audience, for son.
12—(surreal) After Lev.
13—"As sure."
14—"In a rotten egg."
15—Ruler: French.
16—Encourages, with "with."
17—Telling, in law.
18—Disinclined.
19—Statement: Abbr.
20—Sly French.
21—Mistake.
22—Ointment.
23—Person.
24—Satisfy or tie.
25—Mystery man.
26—Buckard.
27—Crawley's employer.
28—Compas point.
29—Notary person.
30—Emily's justings.
31—"I'll look."
32—Amuse.
33—Playing card.
34—To be: Lat.
35—Dashed post.
36—Sneak: Abbr.
37—Too many cooks.
38—Lively, as a horse.
39—Clock numeral.
40—Owen.
41—Tutank's title.
42—Shelter.
43—Shoe width.
44—Marbles.

مكتبة النور

